Friday, February 22, 1963
Phalguna 3, 1884(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume XIII, 1963/1884 (Saka)

[*February 18 to March 2, 1963/Magha 29 to Phalguna 11, 1884 (Saka)*]

FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 22, 1963/Phalguna 3, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cost of Steel Production

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*83. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures to reduce the cost of steel production and expedite the movement of end-products have been recently considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the results of such consideration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The measures to reduce the cost of steel production and expedite the movement of end-products receive the constant attention of the Government. Steps are taken to rationalise the working and the methods of production so as to achieve reduction in cost. Similarly consultations are held with the Railways to reduce bottle-necks wherever they exist and which retard the movement of end-products. These matters were considered in a recent meeting of the General Managers and Directors of Hindustan Steel Limited.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the cost of production of steel in our country at present in the public sector in comparison with the private sector?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): As far as the works cost is concerned, it is about the same. The price will vary with reference to the categories of steel.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any assessment was made at the initial stage about the cost of production and when the Government expects that the cost of production will come to that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As it has been stated in the answer to the main question, we are constantly endeavouring to bring down the cost of production in the public sector steel plants. We are taking various measures for the purpose of bringing down the cost by finding out where there are likelihoods of reduction of cost and in those areas actions are being taken. I cannot given an exact date or period by which we would be able to achieve results.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी उप-मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत कम करने की दिशा में क़दम उठाये जा रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन-कौन से क़दम हैं जिनको कि वजह से स्टील की कोस्ट कम हो जायगी और यह मेजर्स किन की सलाह से अख्तियार किये जा रहे हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The hon. Member wants to know the steps being taken to reduce the cost of production.

Shri C. Subramaniam: First of all, we try to bring about economy in the use of fuel, then improve the efficiency of production of hard metal as well as steel. Then, in the shaping of steel also, there are possibilities of economy. We are looking into all these things. For each factory, we have fixed up a programme. That is being implemented.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the cost differs from State to State and from place to place within India, if the hon. Minister is aware?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is with reference to the cost of production in the plants.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी उप-मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने स्टील फैक्टरीज के जनरल मैनेजर्स और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के डाइरेक्टर्स की एक मीटिंग बुला कर उन से बात-चीत की है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस बात-चीत में कौन सी ऐसी बात सामने आई है जिसके कि अनुसार पता चला कि स्टील का कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन कम हो जायगा ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : जनरल मैनेजर्स और डाइरेक्टर्स आफ़ हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड की एक मीटिंग बुला कर जिन बातों पर विचार किया गया उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने अभी प्रकाश डाला है । सब से पहले फ्यूल का मामला है और उसके इस्तेमाल में किस तरह से कमी करके एकोनामी की जाय । इसके अलावा हार्ड मैटेल और स्टील के प्रोडक्शन में एफिशिएंसी लायें और दूसरी ऐसी मदों पर विचार किया गया जिससे स्टील प्रोडक्शन की कौस्ट में कमी आये ।

Shri Daji: Have we worked out the comparative cost structures of the Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela and Bhadravati and if so, what are they?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. We have worked. But, I am sorry, I cannot give the figures immediately. If the hon. Minister is interested, I can give, later on.

श्री बेरवा-कोटा : अभी हाल में लोहा इस्पात व्यापारी संघ की सभा में यह विचार रखा था कि इस्पात की उत्पादन-लागत घटाई जानी चाहिये ? अगर हां, तो व्यापारियों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there was a meeting with the traders, and if so, what the discussions were?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That would not arise out of the main question.

Medium-sized Steel Plants

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*84. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British delegation to the Joint symposium on "Recent Developments in Iron and Steel-making" has recommended the establishment of medium-sized one lakh ton steel plant in

certain selected areas in the country; and

(b) whether this proposal has been examined with a view to implement it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the papers presented at the international symposium on "Recent Developments in Iron and Steel Making" held at Jamshedpur, suggested that both large scale and small scale (1 lakh tonnes) plants should be carefully considered before a decision is taken in planning further production of steel.

(b) The suggestion as such has not so far been considered in detail.

Shri R. G. Dubey: As and when the suggestion will be implemented, may I know whether the question regarding imbalance in the regional development will also be one of the factors which will be taken into consideration along with the availability of raw materials and other supplies?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, that is always taken into consideration. As a matter of fact, the suggestion of small-scale plants is based on this also.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether there was a proposal from the Maharashtra Government for the establishment of a medium-size plant in Chanda district in Maharashtra?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is not for steel plants; it is for production of pig iron.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know the basis of selection of the areas where these steel plants are proposed to be set up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The raw material availability, the economics of production, all these are taken into consideration in locating the plants.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some Indian experts also submitted such proposals before this symposium?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, many papers were presented at this symposium, and many Indian experts also participated in it.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, as regards the suggestion made by the British Delegation, may I know by what time a final decision is expected on it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will be with regard to the Fourth Plan programmes. Therefore, when we finalise the Fourth Plan programme of steel production this also will be taken into consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that at the International Steel Symposium held at Jamshedpur, the British specialist or expert suggested the establishment of coast-based steel plants on the model of those in Japan, and if so, has that suggestion been accepted by Government?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing altogether.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am referring to coast-based steel plants.

Shri C. Subramaniam: These plants are not only in Japan, but in many countries now they are tending towards coast-based steel plants. We have also to consider it and that is under the consideration of Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: इसी सदन में यह आश्वासन दिलाया गया था कि छोटे प्लांटस की कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाया जायगा और नये प्लांटस की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन छोटे प्लांट्स की कैपेसिटी को किस हद तक बढ़ाया गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to consider both the expansion as also the establishment of new plants, and the decision will have to be taken on the merits of each case.

उप-चुनाव

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*८५. श्री सुबोध हंसदा:
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती:
श्री स० चं० सामन्त:
श्री ब० कु० दास:
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:
श्री विभूति मिश्र:
श्री राम रतन गुप्त :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया:
श्री द्वारकादास मंत्री :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री बृजराज सिंह:
श्री अ० व० राघवन:
श्री पोट्टेकाट्ट :
श्री हेडा:
श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद:
श्री भक्त दर्शन:

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में होने वाले उप-चुनाव सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों पर कोई विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) इन उप-चुनावों को कब तक रोके रखने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ ऐसे ज्ञापन मिले हैं जिनमें शीघ्र ही इन चुनावों को कराने का अनुरोध किया गया हो ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). निर्वाचन आयोग ने सम्यक विचार करने के पश्चात् यह विनिश्चय किया है कि जो उप-चुनाव विचाराधीन हैं, उन्हें अविलम्ब कराया जाए ।

(ग) निर्वाचन आयोग को ऐसा कोई भी ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जिसमें चुनाव शीघ्र कराने का अनुरोध किया गया हो ।

[(a) and (b). **After due consideration**, the Election Commission has decided to hold the pending bye-elections without any further delay.

(c) The Election Commission has not received any memorandum urging for early elections.]

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Election Commission has issued any orders for holding any bye-elections by this time?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The Election Commission has already issued a press note, and the press note says that the notification calling the constituencies to elect will be issued some time in March, and the elections will be held either in the second week of April or in the third week of April.

Shri Bade *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Now, the bye-elections are going to be held. Next question.

Shri Bade: I just want to know one thing.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have already passed on to the next question.

Shri Bade: There is a long list of names of Members who have tabled this question.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly that was the reason why I had passed on to the next question.

Shri Bade: I rose twice.

Mr. Speaker: I had seen him. Now, next question.

अखबारी कागज़

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*८६. श्री भक्त दर्शन:
श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद
श्री बड़े :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा:

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अखबारी कागज़ की उपलब्धि की क्या स्थिति है ; और

(ख) कुछ समय पहले अखबारों को अखबारी कागज देने पर जो नियंत्रण लगाये गये थे, उन की इस समय क्या स्थिति है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) और (ख). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

[(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.].

विवरण

(क) देश में अखबारी कागज बनाने का इस समय केवल एक कारखाना है जो मध्य प्रदेश में है और जिसका नाम नपा मिल्स है । इस कारखाने की संस्थापित क्षमता ३०,००० टन प्रति वर्ष है । इसका सार्षिक उत्पादन २५,००० से १६,००० टन तक है ।

(ख) चालू आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत अखबारों को अप्रैल, १९६१– मार्च, १९६२ में जितने अखबारी कागज की आवश्यकता हुई थी उसमें २१।२ प्रतिशत कटौती करके कोटा दिया जाता है । १०० टन से अधिक अखबारी कागज पाने के हकदारों के मामले में ७५ प्रतिशत तक कोटा आयात करने की अन्तिम रूप से अनुमति दी जाती है तथा शेष की पूर्ति नेपा के कागज से की जाती है । १०० टन से कम अखबारी कागज के हकदारों के कोटे में कोई कटौती नहीं की जाती और उन्हें खुला कागज आयात करने की अनुमति है । विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण बिक्री बढ़ जाने के लिये कोई अतिरिक्त कोटा नहीं दिया जाता । बिक्री बढ़ावे की दृष्टि से अखबारों को इस बात की स्वतन्त्रता होती है कि वे जैसे भी चाहें अपने पृष्ठों की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का जो "क" खंड है उस का वास्तविक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि विदेशों से मंगा कर और अपने देश के उत्पादन को मिला कर न्यूजप्रिंट की इस देश के अन्दर क्या स्थिति है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : १,१२,००० टन की सालाना लागत है, जिस में से २३,००० टन हिन्दुस्तान में बनता है और ९८,००० टन बाहर से आता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जो बड़े-बड़े समाचार पत्र हैं, वे तो किसी प्रकार से अखबारी कागज प्राप्त कर ही लेते हैं, लेकिन छोटे समाचार पत्रों के लिये एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, उन के लिए यह एक जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न हो जाता है ? इसलिये क्या उन के लिये कोई विशेष सुविधायें देने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो छोटे समाचार पत्र होते हैं, जिन की खपत सौ टन से नीचे होती है, उन को बिल्कुल एग्जैम्पट किया गया है, उन को पूरा-पूरा दिया जाता है । जन के इखराजात सौ टन से ऊपर हैं, उन के लिये कटौती की गयी है ।

श्री बड़े : फौरेन कंट्रीज से जो न्यूजप्रिंट मंगवाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, उस के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में शासन ने क्या विचार किया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : छः करोड़ रुपये का खाना फारेन एक्सचेंज इस इंडस्ट्री पर खर्च किया जाता है । आज की हालत में उस से ज्यादा हम खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं । जिन की दस हजार तक का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है, उन को ८.५७ पेजिज प्रति दिन के हिसाब से दिया जाता है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: How much of this newsprint is imported from Sweden and how much from other countries? Also, how is the foreign exchange requirement to have this import, met?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all free foreign exchange except some quantity which comes from the rupee-payment countries. The country-wise break-up varies because it depends on the international price. A large bulk of it comes from Sweden.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बात में कितने वर्ष लगेंगे, जब कि फोरेन इम्पोर्ट बिल्कुल बन्द हो जायेगा और हम लोग अपने देश की आवश्यकता को लोकली पूरा कर सकेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस देश में रीडरशिप इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ रही है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिन तीन और प्लान्ट्स के लगाने का विचार है, उन के लग जाने के बाद भी न्यूजप्रिन्ट की कंजम्पशन बढ़ती रहेगी ।

Shri Koya: From the statement, it is found that additional quota is not given for increased circulation. May I know whether any additional quota is given for increase in pages of supplements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अपने देशमें न्यूजप्रिन्ट की जो कमी है, उस को पूरा करने के लिये क्या सरकार और कारखाने खोलने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : तीन और कारखाने खोलने के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात याद है कि मध्य प्रदेश में नेपा में जो अखबारी कागज का कारखाना है, उस को बढ़ाने के लिये वह कई बार आश्वासन दे चुके हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में और भी कई ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहां पर अखबारी कागज बन सकता है । क्या नेपा के कारखाने को बढ़ाने के लिए और नए कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नेपा की कैपिसिटी डबल की जा रही है । बाकी मध्य प्रदेश में कोई जगह नहीं है । नेपा में भी जो तकलीफ है, वह रा मैटीरियल की है । और ज्यादा कारखाने वहां लगाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है । जहां-जहां शूगर फ़ैक्ट्रीज हैं, वहां पर उनके बगास से न्यूजप्रिन्ट बनाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है ।

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: For manufacturing paper, pulp is necessary, and for that the requisite amount of afforestation is very necessary. In connection with the NEPA mills, Government have been asking State Governments to do afforestation. How much have we progressed towards that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Afforestation comes under Vana Mahotsava.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I had put a similar question before. He could not answer then. Now he has had sufficient time to collect the information.

Mr. Speaker: If the question was such that it could not be answered, what could I do?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: The Centre has given money to the States for afforestation. I want to know how much afforestation has been done by them.

Mr. Speaker: He may table a separate question and the answer will be given.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government propose to put any curb on the production of Indian plants which have undertaken manufacture of newsprint or semi-newsprint?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No curb has been placed.

Shri Heda: Curb on distribution?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The entire distribution is controlled.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: : अखबारी कागज में जो ढाई प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई है, देर से देर कब तक उस की पूर्ति कर दिये जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : निकट भविष्य में उस को विदड्रा करने का कोई ख्याल नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि बहुत से ऐसे अखबार हैं, जिन को कागज दिया जाता है और जो उस कागज को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच देते हैं ? क्या उन पर किसी प्रकार की रोक लगाई गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह किशायत सही है, लेकिन हम ने इस बारे में बहुत कोशिश की है। अब आडिटर के सर्टिफिकेट बहुत कड़े कर दिये गए हैं और बारबार इन्स्पैक्शन किया जाता है। इसीलिये पिछले साल ऐसे बहुत कम केसिज हमारे नोटिस में आये हैं, जहां अखबारी कागज का ग़लत इस्तेमाल किया जाता हो।

Production of Antibiotics

*87. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the present national emergency, any efforts are being made to increase the production of antibiotics in the public sector; and

(b) if so, what special efforts are being made in this connection and whether any fresh and revised targets have been set for future production?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

In view of the emergency all efforts are being made to increase the production of antibiotics in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri. The production of penicillin which has already been stepped up from 43 mmu in 1960-61 to 45 mmu in 1961-62 has been further increased and is expected to reach 50 mmu during 1962-63. With the addition of two more fermentors, the production of penicillin will be increased to 60 mmu during 1963-64.

A Streptomycin plant with a capacity of 45 tonnes per annum has been installed and trial production has been commenced. The expansion of its capacity to 90 tonnes per annum will be completed by the end of 1963. Schemes for the production of other antibiotics like Tetracyclines are being taken on hand.

A capacity of 140 mmu per annum of penicillin along with 215 tonnes per annum of other antibiotics is being established at Rishikesh under the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals with Soviet collaboration. Efforts are being made to achieve the proposed capacity in the Third Plan period.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What is the country's total annual requirement of antibiotics, and what percentage of that requirement is met by indigenous production?

Shri Kanungo: The total demand is estimated at 90 million mega units, out of which the present installed production is about 65 million mega units. Extension are there, and, as mentioned in the statement, when the Rishikesh plant goes into production, there will be a surplus over the demand.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What is the total quantity of antibiotic drugs received by India from foreign countries as free gift during 1961-62?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got that figure.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो स्टेटमेन्ट सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है, उस में लिखा है "दि प्रोडक्शन इज एक्सपेक्टिड टु रीच फिफ्टी एम एम यू डयूरिंग १९६२-६३"। चूंकि १९६२-६३ बीत चुका है, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रोडक्शन की कैपेसिटी १९६३-६४ में ५० एम ऐम यु तक पहुंचेगी, या वह १९६३-६४ में वहां तक पहुंच चुकी है। इस समय क्या स्थिति है ?

श्री कानूनगो : हमारी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी ५० मैगायूनिट्स है और करीब करीब उतनी ही प्रोडक्शन हो रही है।

Shri Daji: Will the Minister be able to state as to when the new plant will go into operation, and whether it is a one-sided plant or a complete, composite unit?

Shri Kanungo: I presume the question refers to the Rishikesh plant. That would take about another three years.

Shri Daji: A part of my question remains unanswered. I wanted to know whether it would specialise only in some particular drugs.

Shri Kanungo: The plant is designed for manufacture of antibiotics only on all spectrums.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister aware that the Prime Minister, during his recent visit to Colombo last year, at the inaugural ceremony of the Ayurvedic institution in Colombo, remarked that his experience of antibiotics had been unhappy. In fact, he said that the remedy was sometimes worse than the disease. Is the Minister aware that the very word "antibiotics" means anti-life, life of man as also bacilli?

Mr. Speaker: Will he come to the question directly?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If so, is the Government contemplating any revision or review of this matter in the light of the remarks made by the Prime Minister about antibiotics?

Shri Kanungo: No revision is contemplated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not? What is the reason? The Prime Minister is the head of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he has had his chance.

श्री कछवाय: : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऋषिकेश में जो कारखाना खुला है उस की कितनी प्रगति हुई है उस में रूस का कितना सहयोग है ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह कारखाना पूरे रूस के सहयोग से बन रहा है । उस की कुछ मशीनें आ गई हैं और मकानात तैयार हो रहे हैं ।

हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल

*८८. **श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :**
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री बड़े :

क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल के लिये १९६१–६२, के दौरान निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है और उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख). जी, हां । १९६१–६२ में हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल इक्वपमेंट फैक्टरी, भोपाल में १.७७ करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन हुआ जब कि मैनेजमेंट ने २.६ करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था । उत्पादन में इस कमी के प्रमुख कारण थे: बाहर से आने वाले कच्चे माल और संघटक भागों (components) के आने में देरी तथा कारखाने में फरवरी-मार्च १९६२ में मजदूरों की हड़ताल ।

Shri Ranga: May we have it in English?

Shri P. C. Sethi: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the actual production in the Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory, Bhopal during 1961-62 was Rs. 1.77 crores against the targetted output of Rs. 2.6 crores fixed by the Management. The main reasons for this shortfall in production were the delay in the receipt of imported raw materials and components and labour strike in the plant during February-March 1962.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that repeated strikes were organised by some organisations which were not recognised by Heavy Electricals? Is there any recognised union now working there?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The recognition has to be given by the Madhya Pradesh Government. I have information that recently the INTUC union has been recognised as the representative union.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the Heavy Electricals Ltd. have submitted a new programme coming up to an estimated income of Rs. 55 crores and, if so, does the Government feel that it is justified in the light of the experience gained?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Rs. 55 crores is to be reached by 1970-71. With the experience gained, we are quite confident that it should be possible to reach that target by 1970-71.

श्री बड़े: क्या यह सही है कि हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज भोपाल में कर्मचारियों और अफसरों दोनों में ही डिसैंटिसफेक्शन है और बहुत सा माल चोरी हो कर बाजार में बिक जाता है और यह भी एक कांण है कि कम प्रोडक्शन हुआ है ? क्या इस की शिकायत मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने सेन्टर के पास की है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a general question whether there is discontentment or whether there are some difficulties between the management and the labour. There are certain difficulties and they are being looked into and settled and the situation has now considerably improved.

डा० गोविन्द दास : लेकिन क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि वहां के व्यवस्थापकों और मजदूरों के आपसी सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं और वहां का मजदूर वर्ग इस तरह से काम नहीं करता है कि जिस तरह से कि उस को करना चाहिये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I pointed out just now, there were some difficulties; the situation has improved considerably now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any enquiry committee has been set up to find out who was responsible for the delay in the supply of the components? Were the foreign firms responsible for that or the orders were placed very late?

Shri C. Subramaniam: According to information available, the orders were placed in time but there were some delays in getting these components from abroad.

Shri Daji: Has the position about the supply of components improved now? Is it behind schedule or according to schedule?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has very much improved now.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know if standing orders in respect of the service conditions, etc. of the workers in the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal have been issued and made available to the workers and others?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been no complaint that these are not available.

Shri Priya Gupta: Are they available or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are available.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय: पिछले महीने हैवी इलक्ट्रिकल्ज में आग लग गई थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस आग से हमारे उत्पादन पर क्या असर पड़ा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That was a minor incident; it has not in any way affected production.

Powerloom Industry

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*89. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
{ **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been appointed by Government under the

Chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta to inquire into the problems of the powerloom industry;

(b) the terms of reference of the committee; and

(c) the progress made so far by the committee in its work and whether a copy of its report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:

(i) to examine the structure and growth of the powerloom industry with special reference to the types, holdings, ownership, appliances, supply of raw material, sorts of fabrics produced, processing of fabrics, marketing, financing and other factors relating thereto;

(ii) to examine the remunerativeness of the powerloom industry taking into account the costs of production and efficiency of working and the conditions of workers;

(iii) to consider the relative role to be played by the powerloom industry *vis-a-vis* that of the handloom and mill industry and to recommend targets of production;

(iv) to account for the phenomenal growth of unauthorised powerlooms in the past and devise means to prevent future unauthorised expansion;

(v) to examine the desirability and scope for the conversion of handloom co-operatives into powerloom co-operatives; and

(vi) to make suggestions for the establishment of the powerloom industry on a stable footing within the field of operation which should be allotted to it; and

(vii) the Committee has been requested to forward its report to Government within a period of six months.

(c) The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 4th February, 1963, at which the members chalked out the future programme of the Committee and also finalised the questionnaire to be sent out to State Governments Powerloom Industry, and others. A copy of the Report will be laid on the Table of the House together with the decisions of the Government thereon, in due course.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the specific reasons which made Government appoint this committee at this time?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There were many requests from different States which wanted to have more powerlooms. Against that there were other States which felt that there should be no new powerlooms installed in the country. The powerloom sector itself was feeling anxious about the future policy. All this made Government feel that it will be good to have a high power committee to decide all policy matters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is said in the statement that the fields of operation for handlooms, powerlooms and mills will be allocated. May I know if they are going to be reallocated or they have already been allocated and there is room for further revision?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question is not of the other two sectors. The question is about the position of the powerloom in the present structure of the textile industry, whether there should at all be expansion and if so in what manner?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the hon. Minister has not studied the terms of reference of the committee. It is said here:

> "to examine the desirability and scope for the conversion of handloom co-operatives into powerloom co-operatives; and also to consider the relative role to be played by the powerloom industry *vis-a-vis* that of the handloom and mill industry and to recommend targets of production."

Shri Manubhai Shah: In view of the conflicting demands of different interests, whether the present target of production on powerlooms needs any revision or whether the current policy should continue are the basic questions.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In item (iv) of the statement it has been mentioned thus: "to account for the phenomenal growth of unauthorised powerlooms...." etc. May I know whether the Government is intending to regularise these powerlooms which have already been there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Over the years we have regularised more than 60,000 powerlooms but we gave a warning two years ago that no more regularisation will take place. It is precisely for this reason that we stated that the growth of unauthorised powerlooms should be checked.

Shri Bade: Is it 30,000 or 60,000?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 60,000 in all.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this committee will go into the present conditions of pure silk powerlooms as well?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mostly these are cotton and art silk sectors, and the woollen sector. If there are some other looms, the committee is not debarred from looking into them.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव: : कई लोग पावर लूम्ज ले कर बैठे हैं । उन को टैक्समार्क न मिलने से बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है । क्या इस के बारे में भी सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यही तो झगड़ा है । लोग अनअथोराइज्ड तरीके से लगा लेते हैं । दस साल से टैक्समार्क देना बन्द कर दिया है । फिर भी लोग लगा लेते हैं । इसीवास्ते तो यह कमेटी बनाई गई है ।

Shri Ranga: May I take it that the Government has not departed from its policy of not allowing powerlooms to encroach upon the handloom weavers and handloom weaving in their sphere of work?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Encroachment is not the question. The country's economy and the demands are ever-increasing. In that increased demand, to what extent the powerloom sector can have a share is precisely to be determined without encroachment on any sphere.

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether adequate provision has been given for representation of co-operative societies and, if not, why not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not a question of sectional representation in such a big country with so many States. What we have done is to try to take experienced people whose advice and recommendations will be valuable to the Government.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: : क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से पावरलूम्ज लगाने की बहुत ज्यादा डिमांड है लेकिन लाइसेन्स नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं? अगर यह बात सही है और डिमांड बहुत है तो सरकार इस सिलसिले में क्या कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बहुत सी स्टेटों से बड़ी डिमांड है । कई स्टेटों स कुछ ऐसी भी डिमांड है कि जो चलती हैं, वे भी बन्द कर दी जायें । सारे कंफ्लिक्ट को, सारे संघर्ष को किस तरह से हल किया जाये, यही इस का मख्य उद्देश्य है ।

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

*90. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of ammonium sulphate at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory is far behind the designed capacity of the plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to maximise production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The production of ammonium sulphate in the Sindri Fertilizer factory has been as below:

	Unit Tonnes
1961-62	2,84,326
1962-63 (upto January, 1963)	2,68,746

At the present rate of production, the total production of ammonium sulphate will reach about 3,20,000 tonnes as against the annual realisable production capacity of 3,35,280 tonnes.

Production in 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 was much lower mainly because of non-availability of correct types of coal, deterioration in the quality of gypsum and wear and tear of machinery. The factory is now getting the correct type of coal and the other defects are being rectified.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government has assessed the value of this low production since 1959?

Mr. Speaker: The loss that we have suffered.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): In terms of money, we have to multiply the shortage by the price. I do not have the exact figure.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Two or three years back the Government appointed a committee to go into the working of the Sindri Fertiliser Factory under the chairmanship of Dr. Hussain Zaheer, and certain recommendations were also given to the Government by that committee. May I know what has happened or what has been the fate of those recommendations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Many of those recommendations have been implemented and some are in the process of implementation.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that more than 10 years ago the production capacity of this factory was estimated to be 3,65,000 tons—they said it would be 1,000 tons every day—how is it that this factory is still not able to reach up to that estimate that was made 10 years ago? What is more, they said that a lot of machinery had gone out of order, that they needed repairs and they could not be rejuvenated in time. Have they taken sufficient steps to see that all these repairs have been carried out and the machine has been rejuvenated?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The original capacity indicated was 3,55,500 tons working all the 365 days. But it is not possible to work all the 365 days, because maintenance is necessary. As a matter of fact, for 4 or 5 years, the full production for all the 365 days was produced but later on the machinery broke down. Therefore, we work only for 330 days now and the production capacity is 325,000 tons. That capacity has already been reached. I do not think we should attempt a higher production and bring about the breakdown of the machinery.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know what is the total requirement of ammonium sulphate in the country and to what extent it is met by the present rate of production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a specific question with regard to Sindri.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know what what other fertilisers this factory is producing and how the production

targets compare with the actual production of those fertilisers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Two other fertilisers are produced here, namely, the double salt ammonium sulphate—nitrate and urea. As far as these two are concerned, we are unable to reach the targeted production, because of certain defects in the newly erected machinery and we have to be satisfied with the lower level of production.

Bokaro Steel Plant

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*91. **Shri Basappa:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Sarjoo Pande:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A. Team of Experts on Bokaro Steel Plant have made known their decisions to Government; and

(b) if not, when they are likely to do the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) By March-April, 1963

Shri Basappa: May I know what is the estimated capacity of the steel plant and the amount that will be spent on this?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): All that would become evident only when he report is received.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या सरकार इमरजेंसी में लोहे की हालत को देखते हुए बुकारो प्लांट को बनाने में कोई उत्सुकता दिखाएगी ताकि वह जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार हो जाए?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to get the report before taking a decision. After we get the report, that decision will be taken.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that some British industries have offered to take up this undertaking?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not Bokaro.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाएंगे कि अमरीकन विशेषज्ञों को अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में इतनी देर लगने का क्या कारण है? पिछली बार भी यही कहा गया था और इस बार भी यही कहा जा रहा है। इसका क्या कारण है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: पिछली बार जो समय बताया गया था वही इस बार भी बताया गया है। उस समय में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है।

India-Indonesia Trade Agreement

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*92. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Mantri:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kajrolkah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a long-term trade agreement between India and Indonesia has been agreed upon at the preliminary talks between trade delegations of the two countries;

(b) how far India has agreed to assist Indonesia by way of supply of goods, machinery and technical know-how; and

(c) whether a separate trade delegation is expected to reach Delhi to finalise the terms of agreement?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The delegation of technical experts and trade representatives from Indonesia is expected to arrive at an early date. After his delegation has explored the shopping lists etc. in details, a Governmental delegation led by Indonesian Minister will be coming for concluding a trade agreement between the two countries.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what is the present quantum of trade between India and Indonesia?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 5 crores.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have we explored some other avenues of export to Indonesia?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was why a trade delegation was invited. and delegation came, headed by the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Subandrio. We have discussed this matter with them. A protocol has been signed. The details of the shopping lists are being worked out;

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि इंडोनेशिया से बहुत से हिन्दुस्तानियों को अपना कारोबार बन्द करके वहां आने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा है ? अगर हां, तो क्या इंडोनेशिया की गवर्नमेंट से बात होते वक्त इन लोगों के ग्रीवांसेज का ख्याल रखा जाएगा?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वैसे कई लोग तो वहां जा भी रहे अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य को किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति का पता हो वह हम को सूचना दें, हम उसके लिए इंटरसीड करेंगे ।

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री : इंडोनेशिया से हमारा जो करार होने वाला है, क्या उसमें यह प्रतिबन्ध भी रखा जाएगा कि जो माल हम उसको सप्लाई करें उसको चीन को न रवाना करे ?

Export of Manganese Ore

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*93. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has concluded any long-term arrangement for export of manganese ore with foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b): The State Trading Corporation has entered into a number of arrangements under which manganese ore of the value of Rs. 996 lakhs is proposed to be exported against the imports of essential items like steel, fertilizers and textile machinery. Further arrangements of a similar nature covering substantial quantities of manganese ore are being negotiated. In addition, the State Trading Corporation also exports manganese ore to East European and other countries on a continuing basis.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the export of manganese ore from this country is less than what it was in the peak period; and, if so, what steps Government intend to take to have more exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that in the last five years we have had a continuous decline in our exports of manganese ore because of the new mines of Gabo, Brazil and the Soviet Union coming up. It was at its peak in 1957. In the last five years it has become steady, and this is an effort, perhaps, to increase our exports to reach the highest figure.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that on account of the higher railway freight paid from the mines to the ports our exports of manganese ore have been affected; and, if so, whether Government will consider the question of adjusting the railway freight in such a way that we can compete with other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. House is aware that 50 per cent rebate is already given, and it is our earnest wish that this concession, though a little modified, will still continue to exist.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether we have been able to obtain any facility by this long-term arrangement in the matter of price or other things?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The price will be stabilised, the mines will be worked to optimum capacity and it may be that with the resultant increase in production the price may be reduced by one or two rupees per ton.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that under the arrangements entered into fertilisers will be imported from foreign countries. May I know for how long this fertiliser will be imported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We will be importing about 2,00,000 tons.

Shri D. J. Naik: Will these export arrangements help the various mines which have closed their operations to renew their mining operations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very few have closed down. If we can continue with the mines that are operating, that itself will be a big job in the matter.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether any arrangement is made with any foreign firm to export ferro-manganese which is the finished product of manganese ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is a separate thing. This is a barter deal which is being negotiated.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any of the foreign countries with whom this long-term arrangement for export of manganese ore has been reached have come forward with a proposal to help us in the transport of manganese ore to the ports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That would not arise, as the House will appreciate, in the case of manganese ore because the quantities involved are hardly 1 million to 1½ million tons. But that precisely is the case in the matter of iron ore and in all our bilateral contracts we do include development of transport facilities because the volume is 25 to 30 million tons which we are aiming at

Dr. Ranen Sen: Ghana also being a manganese producing country and exporting manganese to othher countries, is thre any difficulty in regard to competition with Ghana in this respect?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, a very great competition from Gabo, Ghana and Congo where the mines are upto-date, where the mines are completely mechanised and recently started and because of which they are able to under-cut the prices very considerably.

Prices of Automobiles

*94. **Shri D. C. Sharma;**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government contemplate to cut down the prices of automobiles and streamline the ancillary industry;

(b) what is the value of parts and components (i) imported and (ii)

farmed out ancillary industry during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(c) what is Industry's programme for 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-647/63].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister is reported to have said on the 29th January that the auto industry must cut down the prices and more particularly with reference to the ancillary parts. May I know what is this analysis of the high cost and what definite steps the hon. Minister proposes to take to bring down the prices? I hope he is not satisfied with making a statement only.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The analysis was made with reference to the imported cost of these components and the price of indigenously manufactured components which is fairly high. That is why I suggested that the cost should be brought down, and steps are being taken to bring down the cost by increasing the scale of production and by that process it should be possible to bring down the cost. I can tell the hon. Member that even now there are signs of costs coming down.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What the Minister now says is something different from what he has stated. What he stated was and I particularly refer to the ancillary industries in this country—that the ancillary industries in this country were not disciplined and certain steps were to be taken to bring about more efficiency. What are the main causes for the ancillary industries not producing the parts at a, reasonable cost? Are they being provided with proper raw materials at fairly competitive rates? What steps have the Government taken to see that the ancillary industry units function well?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The cost is mainly related to the scale of production. If they are asked to produce a small number of components, naturally, the cost goes up. Now we are trying to see that instead of licensing more and more units the existing units are given larger production so that they may be able to bring down the cost.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The statement says:

> "Increase in the volume of production can be expected to present scope for economy and reduction in the cost of production."

It is a vague generalisation. In this sweeping generalisation what should be the optimum production to bring about reduction in price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It depends upon the nature of the component. In respect of certain components unless 20,000 or 30,000 are produced we would not be able to have all the economies which are possible in the manufacture of those components. In certain cases, 5,000 would be all right. Therefore, it is not possible to fix a number in respect of all components. That is why a general statement has been made.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The Minister says in the statement that the policy of the Government, among other things, is to check the prices. In spite of that policy of Government, cars are selling at a high premium in the market. Why is it so?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The main cause is there are act sufficient number of cars to meet the demand.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister has stated that if there is larger output by a particular unit the cost will come down. Do I take it that the Government made a mistake in sanctioning smaller units and that in future their policy is not to give a share to the small-scale industries but to have larger units turning out larger quantities?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, that will be the policy hereafter. Instead of encouraging or giving new licences to new units the existing units would be encouraged to increase production. That is the only way of bringing down the cost. As hon. Members are aware, as the total production of a utomobiles in the country is so small, it becomes difficult to increase the volume of production. As we go on increasing the target, we should see that we do not licence new units for producing small number of components.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि इस व्यापार के ऊपर चूंकि एक ही फर्म की मोनोपली चली आ रही है इसलिए वह फर्म न कीमतों को घटते नहीं देती है ? सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There are hundred and odd ancillary firms. Perhaps, the hon. Member is referring to car and not to ancillaries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table of the House shows that Government have given facilities to the main manufacturers to expand their capacity and in the ancillary industries for increased manufacture of components within the country. What is the basis or what are the criteria for the distribution of such facilities? May I know whether among the industrialists *inter se* there are any most-favoured, more-favoured and less-favoured manufacturers, so far as the distribution of facilities is concerned?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to reach the capacity of 60,000. Therefore, taking into account the existing capacity of the manufacturers, the expansion programme has been laid down. There is no question of any most-favoured or less-favoured in this case.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What is the percentage of the total demand for automobiles that is met today?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not made an estimate of it.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जो अभी यहां मोटरें तैयार होती हैं उनका कितना प्रतिशत: हिस्सा बाहर से आता है और कितना यहां बनता है और क्या उनके महंगा होने का यह भी एक कारण है कि अभी भी बाहर से बहुत से हिस्से मंगाये जाते हैं और तब कहीं जाकर मोटर तैयार हो पाती है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जो इस समय यहां मोटरें बन रही हैं उनमें टाटा मर्सीडीज बेंज ७० प्रतिशत यहां बनती हैं । वैंडफोर्ड ५३.५५ परसेंट, डोज ७६.२४ परसेंट लेलैंड कौमेट ५१.८८ परसेंट, जीप्स ५६ परसेंट, एम्बैसेडर ७४.४६ परसेंट, फिऐट ४६.०१ परसेंट और स्टैन्डर्ड हैराल्ड ४३.८१ परसेंट यहां बनती हैं ।

Shri A. P. Jain: In the opinion of Government is it not a fact that there are far too many automobile manufacturing units producing far too less units each? For instance in the case of one of the motor cars there are only 3,000 units produced. Has the Government given any thought to the question of amalgamating these units so that the per unit production may go up and the cost go down?

Shri C. Subramaniam: With reference to passenger cars what the hon. Member has said is completely true. But one of them is located at Calcutta, another at Bombay and the third at Madras. Therefore it is rather difficult to bring about an amalgaamtion of these three units existing at three different places.

Shri Daji: In view of the oft-repeated statement of the hon. Minister and the other hon. Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, is it not a fact that, apart from the question of inherent defect in the economy of the automobile industry, self-restraint and and discipline shown by the industry itself is wanting and that that is one of the reasons for the high cost?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know what the hon. Member means by 'self-discipline'.

Shri Daji: They are your own words that you used before the industry.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Is it with reference to labour or with reference to management?

Shri Daji: With reference to management. I am using the words which were used by the hon. Minister himself while addressing the industrialists.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, certain Minister might have made that statement but that is a general statement. Generally it means efficiency in production and with increased efficiency of cost of production comes down.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I refresh the memory of the hon. Minister that he himself has said that? May I read out from the cutting that I have here?

Shri Daji: The papers reported that you yourself have said that to the industrialists.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why I am saying that industrial discipline means greater efficiency. That refers to management as well as to labour.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister said about the value of component parts as also the percentage of component parts that have been imported. I would like to know whether any important component parts, such as, carburettors and things which are essential for the motor cars and other vehicles, are still being imported or whether any of them are now being made in the country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certain essential parts are even now being imported, but a programme is being laid down for the manufacture of all the components within the country.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What about carburettors?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Carburettors also.

Shri Tyagi: Has the Government dropped the scheme of manufacturing a cheaper car for common use? That scheme was under consideration. I wonder at what stage that idea is now.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has not been revived yet.

Shri Tyagi: Has it been given up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has not yet been revived.

Shri Tyagi: Has it died out?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Equalisation Surcharge on Steel Sale

*96. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be plased to state:

(a) whether the equalisation surcharge on steel sales is going to be scrapped;

(b) whether it is a fact that mills have sometimes failed to pay this equalisation surcharge calculated into the retention price; and

(c) the amount outstanding?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The surcharge does not form part of the retention price. The main producers generally pay their surcharge dues regularly, Sometimes, however, payments are withheld if they feel that their counter claims would offset the amounts due from them. The gross amount of outstanding dues from the main producers, as on 31-1-1963 was Rs. 21.36 crores, including an estimated amount of Rs. 5.96 crores yet to be billed. As against this, Iron and Steel Controller has estimated that approximately the same amount will be due to them on account of adjustments in the retention price, freight and other miscellaneous items.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What steps are being taken by Government to realise this outstanding sum of Rs. 21 crores?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The hon. Member has listened to the answer. There are dues from the Government now particularly because we revised the retention prices as from the 1st April, 1960. If that is taken into account this will more or less equalise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether this particular item, equalisation surcharge, in the retention price is going to be given up in future and whether the equalisation amount will not be there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No such decision has yet been taken.

Shri Daji: This may be a special case. Apart from that, does the Government get any interest on the outstandings?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

पाक-नेपाल व्यापार करार

*९७. **श्री बेखा कोटा :**
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान और नेपाल के बीच हाल में हुए व्यापार करार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका भारत-नेपाल व्यापार सम्बंधों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारत-नेपाल व्यापार सम्बन्धों पर इसका कुछ असर पड़ेगा भी इसके बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is too early yet to assess its effects, if any, on Indo-Nepalese trade relations.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत नेपाल को कौन-कौन सा सामान देता है और नेपाल से भारत को कौन सा सामान आयात किया जाता है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारे यहां से ज्यादा तर कपड़े, इंजीनियरिंग गुड्ज और लोहा वहां जाते हैं और उनके यहां से लाइम स्टोन, कुछ किस्म के टिम्बर और थोड़ी सी और चीज आती है।

श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह सूचना मिली है कि नेपाल और पाकिस्तान में व्यापार-करार में कौन कौन सी वस्तुओं के लेनदेन का प्रबन्ध किया गया है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : शार्पिंग लिस्ट तो मैंने अभी बताई है, लेकिन कोई बहुत बड़ी ट्रेड नहीं है। नेपाल का पाकिस्तान से जो समझौता हुआ है, उस से हमारे ऊपर कोई ज्यादा असर नहीं होने वाला है।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान से जो चीज नेपाल में जाती है, वे तिबब्त में चली जाती है? यदि हां, तो उस पर रोक लगाने के लिए शासन ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अब्बल तो बहुत ज्यादा चीजें नहीं जाती ह। बहुत थोड़ा सा सामान जाता है। इसलिए उसके बारे में कोई खास चिन्ता करने का सवाल नहीं है। अगर बड़े पैमाने पर सामान जाए, तो यह प्रश्न उठ सकता है।

श्री कछवायः क्या यह सच है कि भारत से नेपाल जाने वाले कुछ माल चोरीछिपे तिब्बत भेजा दिया जाता है? यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या नेपाल सरकार से कुछ पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब पहले ही दिया जा चुका है।

श्री कछवायः मैं ने पत्र-व्यवहार के बारे में पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः वह बता दिया गया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्दः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान से भारत क्या क्या सामान मंगाता है और भारत से पाकिस्तान को क्या क्या सामान दिया जा रहा है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the amount of increase in the Indo-Nepalese trade during the last one year? Has it been substantial?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very minor. Less than 1 crore. As a matter of fact, I want to clarify in the House that we are very keen to increase the Indo-Nepalese trade and the question of goods going away from there to Tibet would not come in our way of thinking of expansion of trade.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंहः : मैं यह जानता हूं कि . . .

Mr. Speaker: Next question; Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My name is also there.

Mr. Speaker: 98.

Expert Committee on Khadi

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*98. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri Hem Raj:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to amend the present system of rebate on khadi, to make khadi more economical and cheap; and

(b) if so, what is the recommendation of the expert Committee which was appointed to study and report on rebate system?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : खादी पर जो रीबेट दिया जाता है, क्या गवर्नमेंट उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई संशोधन करने जा रही है कि रीबेट दिया जाये या नहीं, उसको चालू रखा जाय या नहीं ?

श्री कानूनगो: : कोई संशोधन का ख्याल नहीं है ।

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या खादी एंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन ने गवर्नमेंट को यह सिफारिश की है कि इस रीबेट को उड़ा दिया जाये ?

श्री कानूनगो : नहीं, ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई है ।

Pig Iron Plant in Punjab

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*99. { **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** / **Shri Heda:** }

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore deposits estimated at about three million tons have been discovered in the Mahindragarh district, Punjab;

(b) whether it is a fact that after laboratory tests it has been found that the ore is suitable for manufacturing pig iron;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a pig iron factory in that area, or allow the State Government or private owners to set up a factory in order to fully utilise the deposits; and

(d) whether Government have received any request for the purpose and if so from whom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The high phosphorus content of the ore makes th pig iron produced from it suitable for some forms of iron castings.

(c) and (d). The Punjab Government have indicated interest in setting up the pig iron plant in the State Sector. Details of the scheme have still to be received from the State Government.

श्री म० ना० विद्यालंकार : इस का तमाम फैसला कब तक हो जायगा ?

How long will it take for a final decision?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): As soon as the detailed proposals come from the State Government. There won't be delay in considering it here.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: As the hon. Minister's reply is in the affirmative, do I take it that the estimated amount of iron ore in the Punjab exceeds 3 million tons?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. That is the estimate made.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the proposed pig iron plant will be in a position to satisfy the demand of that area of the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think the need of that area is much more than 100,000 tons.

Production of Motor Trucks

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*101. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has received an offer of a big loan from the U.S.A. for increasing the production of motor trucks in this country;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of this loan; and

(c) what are the main terms and conditions on which this loan will be advanced?

The Deputy Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). The following automobile manufacturers in the country have recently secured direct loans from the U.S. Agency for International Development for the amounts shown against each for the import and installation of machinery and related equipment for the manufacture of components for their vehicles and increasing their plant capacities and production:—

Name of manufacturer	Amount of loan	Loan Agrement Signed on	Remarks
1. M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.	$3·0 million	28.6.62	(They had obtained a direct loan of $7.2 million in 1961 also).
2. M/s. Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay.	$13.7 million	25-9-62	
3. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.	$15.8 million	8-11-62	

While in the earlier case, the loan is repayable in 27 semi-annual instalments it is replayable in 17 semi-annual instalment in the later cases. A credit fee of ¾ of 1% and a special charge of 5%, per annum, are payable on the unrepaid balance of the loans. These payments are to be made in India in rupees to the Government of India, who will make the repayment to the Agency for International Development, in accordance with separate Special Loan Repayment Procedure Agreements concluded between the Government of India and Agency for International Development.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether this loan has been fully utilised by the three firms mentioned in the statement and what is the expected increment in the indigenous contents of the vehicles manufactured by these firms?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): A general target of 90 per cent of indigenous production has been laid down.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether this loan will be utilised only for the purpose of increasing the production capacity for military type of vehicles or for all types of vehicles?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is for commercial type of vehicles it may be used for military purposes also.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The statement says that a total loan of $ 32.5 million has been sanctioned by the U.S. Agency for International Development. May I know whether this is the entire amount of the loan advanced, and if so, the terms of repayment by the Government of India to USA in accordance with the Special Loan Repayment Procedure Agreements?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has to be repaid in 60 or 61 instalments beginning ten years after the first payment.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether this is the full loan or whether anything more than this has been given?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the present loan. Further loans may be necessary later on.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: How much?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this loan was secured after the schemes were sanctioned by the Government of India and whether they have 'okayed' this expansion, and whether they are going ahead with it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes.

Forward Trading in Silver

***102 Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of ban on forward trading in silver in the country; and

(b) how far the price of silver has come down as a result thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) & (b). In the present emergency situation when prices of Commodities have to be carefully watched, Government did not consider it useful to have forward trading in such items where no substantial indigenous production or primary producers are vitally concerned and therefore, the forward trading in silver was banned. The ban is having a healthy effect in as much these precious metals like silver, bullion and gold are interlinked to some extent and gold control order had been promulgated in the wider interest of the economy.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the specific good results that have flowed from this ban on the forward trading in silver?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The specific result is that the rise which one metal would tend to make on another metal has been prevented, because now there is no organised market for forward trading in silver.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what way is this ban going to affect the rise in the prices of other commodities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have explained, there is no silver exchanged now, and, therefore, the sympathetic rise that one metal will have on another will be prohibited.

श्री बड़े: फार्वर्ड मार्केट कमीशन से अभी व्यापारियों के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव मिले थे और उन्होंने यह कहा था कि ऐसा बैन करने के बाद भी अब सिल्वर का भाव २५० रुपये हो गया है। क्या शासन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर है कि बैन करने के बाद भी भाव बढ़ रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: : यह सही है कि भाव बढ़ा है, लेकिन सवाल खाली स्पाट प्राइस बढ़ने का नहीं है। फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग में जो ज्यादा सौदे और माल का क्रय-विक्रय होता है, वह रुक जाने से सोने पर उसका जो असर होने वाला है, वह कम हो जाता है।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether Government propose to bring control over silver as well?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is already banned; that is, forward trading in silver is already banned. That is the question under issue now.

Shri Narendra Singh Madhida: I wanted to know whether there will be control over silver as in the case of gold?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, there is no question of that.

Iron Plant

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*103. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to set up an Iron plant in the public sector to meet the country's requirements;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken with regard to its location; and

(c) when the initial steps are likely to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. To augment the production of pig iron a firm of consulting engineers have been asked to prepare a feasibility report for a blast furnace complex to produce pig iron at Goa or Hospet. A preliminary report has already been received and the same is under consideration.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be its production capacity?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): That will have to be decided still later on.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या किसी प्राइवेट मेनुफैक्चरर से इस मामले में बातचीत की गई है या फारेन कोलेबोरेशन प्राप्त किया जायेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, this will be in the public sector.

Tool Alloy Steel Plant, Rourkela

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*104. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri R. R. Morarka:
Shri P. D. Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany has expressed interest in setting up a tool alloy steel plant at Rourkela;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions offered; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What efforts are being made to step up the number of tool alloy steel plants, if not with the collaboration of West Germany, at least with the collaboration of other countries or our own indigenous efforts?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The

question was whether there is to be a tool alloy steel plant at Rourkela with German assistance. To that, we have said 'No'. But there are other special steel and alloy projects coming up, one at Durgapur and another at Bhadravati; certain private firms also have been licensed to produce these items.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the conditions governing the grant of licence to these **private firms**? What is going to be the quantum of capital required to set up these plants?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally the experience of the applicant in this field is taken into consideration; also the availability of raw materials, electricity etc. I will not be able to give the other details offhand.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Committee for Jute goods

***95. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Indsutry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 495 on the 25th January, 1963 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very few applications have been received so far by the Committee for registration of sale contracts for export of jute goods;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has proved ineffective for checking under-invoicing; and

(c) whether Government propose to make the scheme compulsory instead of voluntary?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Since the registration scheme commenced on the 1st January 1963, a total of 1124 sale contracts had been submitted for registration upto the 25th of that month, and registration certificates issued in respect of 964 contracts. The remaining were under scrutiny. There have been no instances of over-invoicing in these contracts.

(c) There is no proposal to make the scheme compulsory.

Fertilizer Plant

***100. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese firms have jointly agreed to supply a fertilizer plant to the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the foreign exchange involved and the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. A Japanese consortium of firms has agreed to supply the main plants for the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Project.

(b) The foreign exchange involved in the supply amounts to Rs. 1,044 lakhs. The terms of the agreement are still under negotiation.

Cardamom Industry

125. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Cardamom planters in Kerala to overcome the present crisis in the Cardamom industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this matter?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Government Resolution appointing the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see No.* LT-849/63].

Wrist Watches

126. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged regarding the non-availability of H.M.T. wrist watches since September 1962; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have received 103 complaints since September 1962.

(b) Assembly operations have been stepped up and the Company's show rooms located at Bangalore, Calcutta, Bombay, Chandigarh, Delhi and Madras are being supplied with stocks for sale to the public.

Election Petitions

127. **Shri Marandi:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some cases of election petitions still pending;

(b) if so, the number of such cases;

(c) the causes for delay; and

(d) when they are likely to be decided?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) 203.

(c) Briefly, the causes for delay in the disposal of the election petitions are:

(1) large number of witnesses to be examined;

(2) changes in Members of election tribunals consequent on transfer of Judges already appointed;

(3) stay orders by superior Courts during the trial; and

(4) heavy work relating to Sessions cases before the serving Judges appointed as Members of tribunals.

(d) It is not possible to state when all the petitions will be disposed of.

Hindusthan Cable Factory Rupnarainpur

128. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was acute shortage of copper wire in the Hindusthan Cable Factory, Rupnarainpur (West Bengal) in 1961-62;

(b) if so, what was the shortage;

(c) whether the shortage is still there; and

(d) if so, whether any attempt has been made to make up the shortage?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes. There was shortage of Central Copper Wire for Coaxial Cables.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Levy of Cess on Industries

129. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 513 on the 25th January, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken by Government on the proposal to levy a cess on industries failing to export a part of their production; and

(b) if so, what is the precise decision of Government?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration and the decision will be taken very soon.

Electric Detonators

131. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many firms have been given license for manufacture of electric detonators and when;

(b) whether they are producing it; and

(c) if not, when they are expected to produce?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Two firms have been licensed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 to establish manufacture of electric detonators, one on the 7th January, 1961 and the other on the 4th May, 1962. They are expected to go into production by the latter half of 1964.

Purchase of steel from Japan

133. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to purchase special steel for buildings from Japan is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries Corporation

134. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what steps have been taken to reorientate the schemes of the Small Scale Industries Corporation for defence needs?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): The following steps have been taken to reorientate some of the schemes of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited for defence needs:

Government Purchase Scheme:

A list of 400 items generally required by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals has been circulated amongst the Directors of Industries of States and the Small Industries Service Institutes with a view to encouraging production of those items by the Small Industrial Units in their respective regions.

Prototype Production and Training Centre, Okhla, New Delhi:

The Centre has initiated accelerated courses of training in addition to its normal training courses. 200 trainees in trades like Fitter, Black-Smithy, Foundry, Sheet Metal, Welding and Wood Working are accordingly undergoing accelerated training.

Fire in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

135. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a transformer oil tanker of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal caught fire on the 2nd February, 1963:

(b) if so, the loss of life and property involved in the fire incident; and

(c) the cause of the fire?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A transformer oil tanker in the Heavy Electricals Factory, Bhopal caught fire, on the 2nd February, 1963, due to the falling of hot slag from

flame cutting work on a piece of cotton waste on the cement floor of the oil test bed which, in turn, spread to the light diesel oil in the transformer tanker. The fire was brought under control after three hours. There was no loss of life but some workers, who assisted in the fire fighting operations, were affected by the heat. They were taken to the hospital and discharged after first aid treatment. All the injuries were minor. The oil in the transformer tank and some aluminium sheets of the roof directly above the place of accident were damaged. A preliminary estimate of the loss of property is about Rs. 30,000/- but the same is being correctly assessed by an Enquiry Committee consisting of Senior Officers of the Plant.

Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement

136. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new trade agreement is proposed to be signed between India and the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to enter into a new five year trade and payments agreement with Soviet Union as the present agreement expires at the end of 1963. A team of Soviet officials are expected to arrive in India shortly, to finalise arrangements for the new agreement.

Small Industry

137. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the definition of small industry so as to cover industrial units with capital assets upto Rs. 10,00,000; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). There was a proposal to revise the definition of small scale industries so as to cover industrial units with capital assets upto Rs. 10 lakhs. It has however been decided to shelve the proposal for the time being in view of the national emergency.

Imports and Exports by S.T.C.

138. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of imports and exports made by the State Trading Corporation during 1962; and

(b) the break-up, commodity-wise and country-wise?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Engineering Industries

139. **Shri Hem Barua;**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the installed capacity of engineering industries in the country is lying unutilised; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to bridge this gulf?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) It is not correct to say that 50% of installed capacity in engineering industry as a whole is lying unutilised in the country. The percentage of utilization of capacity varies

from industry to industry and from unit to unit, depending on a variety of factors.

(b) Government are doing their best, within the available foreign exchange resources, to meet the requirements of imported raw materials, components, etc. of the established industries. Maintenance requirements are given high priority while making allocations of foreign exchange and indigenous raw materials.

Quota of Cement allotted to States

140. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of cement that has been allocated to different States and Union territories from the different factories for 1963-64; and

(b) whether it is a fact that heavy shortage of cement occurs in the Punjab State and most of the development works have been held up due to it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The cement quota for different States and Union Territories is decided on a quarterly basis. The quota for the first quarter of 1963-64 will be allocated shortly. The quota is distributed among the most convenient factories on the receipt of destination-wise break-up from the State Government or authorities subordinate to them and it is ensured that, to the extent possible, all factories receive sufficient orders, that available transport capacity is most judiciously utilized and that the eventual movement of cement does not involve irrational and unnecessary movements.

(b) There is an overall shortage of cement in the country and the allocation made to States is less than their reported demand. The State Governments have, therefore, been advised to meet different demands on their relative essentiality and priority. No report about the development works being held up due to shortage of cement has been received from the Government of Punjab.

All-India Bar Council

141. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Bar Council has been constituted and whether it has framed its rules;

(b) whether the State Bar Councils have framed their rules; and

(c) if so, wheher copies of the Rules will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Bar Council of India was constituted on the 18th August, 1962. It has framed Rules under section 15 of the Advocates Act, 1961, which were published in the Gazette of India Part III Section 4, dated the 29th December, 1962.

(b) Rules under section 28 of the Advocates Act, 1961 have been framed by the following State Bar Councils:—

1. The Bar Council of Madras.
2. The Bar Council of Gujarat.
3. The Bar Council of Maharashtra.
4. The Bar Council of Assam.
5. The Bar Council of Punjab.
6. The Bar Council of Orissa.
7. The Bar Council of Bihar.
8. The Bar Council of Mysore.
9. The Bar Council of Rajasthan.
10. The Bar Council of Kerala.

The Draft Rules framed by most of the other State Bar Councils are pending with the Bar Council of India for its approval.

(c) A copy of the Rules framed by the Bar Council of India is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see No.* 848/63]. Copies of

the Rules framed by the State Bar Councils are not available.

Industrial Estates in Bihar

142. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to set up Industrial Estates in Katihar in the District of Purnea (Bihar)?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Yes Sir. The scheme of setting up a Rural Industrial Estate at Katihar has since been technically approved.

Setting up of Manufacturing Plants abroad

143. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian engineering firms are collaborating with foreign concerns in setting up manufacturing plants abroad, and are also providing technical know-how to those countries; and

(b) if so, in which particular branch of engineering industry we have made this very creditable headway?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). One Indian Engineering firm has been permitted to set up a factory in Ceylon and Burma for the manufacture of sewing machines. Certain other proposals have also been received *viz.*, one for the manufacture of non-ferrous metals and metal products in Iran, one for the manufacture of bicycle saddles in Pakistan and one for the manufacture of razor blades in Ethiopia. These proposals are under consideration.

Small Scale Industries Corporation

144. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the Small Scale Industries Corporation during 1961-62 for its promotional activties; and

(b) what are the industries which received the grants?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 48.08 lakhs was given to the National Small Industries Corporation Limited during the year 1961-62 for the following promotional activities:

(i) Running of the Prototype Production and Training Centre, Okhla;

(ii) Running of the Prototype Production and Training Centre, Rajkot;

(iii) Other Promotional activities *i.e.* establishment expenditure on the Government Purchase Division, administration of the Industrial Estate at Naini near Allahabad, participation in the Indian Industries Fair, 1961.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

145. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the administrative control of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation was transferred to his Ministry in September, 1960;

(b) if so, how the Corporation has worked so far;

(c) how many industries have been set up by the Corporation itself and how many in partnership with private enterprises;

(d) how many displaced persons from East Pakistan have been absorbed up-to-date thereby; and

(e) what other kinds of assistance were given by the Corporation to displaced persons?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of truck tyres from Hungary

146. Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that automobile truck tyres which were imported from Hungary by the State Trading Corporation, were found unfit for use and were ultimately sent back;

(b) if so, what was the cost involved;

(c) who was responsible for this transaction; and

(d) when these tyres will be replaced?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is a fact some typres were imported from Hungary but it is not the position that they were found unfit for use and were ultimately sent back. The imports of these tyres were effected at a time when there was acute scarcity of such tyres in the country and consequently black-market conditions prevailed. With the import of these tyres the position changed quickly. Indigenous tyres became freely available at reasonable prices and the purchasers preferred the indigenous tyres. Therefore, 13,000 tyres out of a total of 39,850 were re-exported to Hungary by the importers.

(b) The cost of importing these tyres was Rs. 210.00 per set c.i.f. Indian port (size 825 x 20 x 12) and Rs. 172.00 per set c.i.f. Indian port (size 750 x 20 x 10) and they were re-exported at Rs. 180·00 c.i.f. Hungarian port per set (size 825 x 20 x 12) in additional to the customs duty refunded on the re-exported tyres.

(c) Import of typres from Hungary was decided upon by Government to meet acute scarcity conditions.

(d) The tyres will not be replaced as requirements are already fully met.

Industrial Units in Backward Areas of Punjab

147. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new Industrial Units established or proposed to be established in the backward hilly areas of Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan period and the extent of progress made so far; and

(b) the names of the places where the units are proposed to be established?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b).

State Sector

(1) Cement Factory, Kangra District

(2) Newsprint Factory, Pathankot

A provision of Rs. 2.5 crores has been made in the Third Five Year Plan of Punjab for State participation in these factories to be established in the private sector in the backward hilly areas (Kangra Valley) of Punjab. The progress made in these two schemes is as follows: —

Newsprint factory.—Shree Gopal Paper Mills Limited have been given a licence to set up a newsprint factory at Kangra in Punjab based on soft woods available in the Himalayan region. The capacity of the plant is envisaged at 30,000 tons per annum. The Punjab Government have entered into a tentative agreement with Shree Gopal Paper Mills to provide Rs. 2 crores by way of preference shares for the implementation of the project. The Company has arranged collaboration with a Canadian firm but no final

arrangements for import of plant and equipment have been made so far.

Cement factory.—A letter of intent has been issued to M/s Surendra Overseas Limited for setting up a cement factory with a capacity of 300 tons per day at Pathankot. The firm recently approached for a change in the location. No final decision has been taken so far.

Private Sector

No information is available as the initiative for setting up of industries in this Sector and the choice for the location of such industries lie with private entrepreneurs, subject to the approval of Government.

Industrial Units in Punjab

148. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new Industrial Units established in Punjab State during the Third Five Year Plan and the progress made so far; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by Government therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b).

Central Sector

Heavy Machine Tool Facotry Pinjore (Near Chandigarh)

The factory will be set up at a cost of Rs. 8.00 crores and will have an annual capacity of 1000 machine tools. Preliminary work in connection with the acquisition of land, levelling of the site, arrangement for the import of plant and machinery etc., is in progress.

State Sector

(1) Newsprint Factory, Kangra District

(2) Cement Factory, Pathankot

(3) Re-orientation of Nangal Workshop.

A provision of Rs. 322.1 lakhs exists in the Third Five Year Plan of Punjab State for State participation in the factories at (1) & (2) above to be set up in the private sector in the backward hilly areas of Punjab and for the re-organisation of the workshop at Nangal. The progress made so far on the establishment of the Newsprint and the Cement factories is as below:—

Newsprint Factory

Shree Gopal Paper Mills Limited have been given a licence to set up a newsprint factory at Kangra in Punjab based on soft woods available in the Himalayan region. The capacity of the plant is envisaged at 30,000 tons per annum. The Punjab Government have entered into a tentative agreement with Shree Gopal Paper Mills to provide Rs. 2 crores by way of preference shares for the implementation of the project. The Company has arranged collaboration with a Canadian firm but no final arrangements for import of plant and equipment have been made so far.

Cement factory

A letter of intent has been issued to Surendra Overseas Limited for setting up a cement factory with a capacity of 300 tons per day at Pathankot. The firm recently approached for a change in the location. No final decision has been taken so far.

Besides the schemes mentioned above, the Punjab State Government have recently suggested the following three new schemes for inclusion in their Third Plan:—

(i) Contribution towards the share capital of M/s Usha Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited—(Rs. 1·19 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 1·19 lakhs in 1962-63).

(ii) Contribution towards the share capital of M/s. Orient Spun Pipe Company Limited (Rs. 10 lakhs in 1962-63).

(iii) Under-writing of preferential shares of M/s. Industrial Cable India Limited (Rs. 7 lakhs in 1962-63).

The above shemes have been tentatively accepted. The State Government have invested about Rs. 18 lakhs for participation in the private sector schemes.

Private Sector

No information is available as the initiative for setting up of industries in this Sector and the choice for the location of such industries lie with private entrepreneurs, subject to the approval of Government.

Small-Scale and Cottage Industries in Punjab

150. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the development of Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in Punjab State during 1962-63 have been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent thereon; and

(c) the nature of the schemes?

The Ministry of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The outlay for 1962-63 is Rs. 243.20 lakhs.

(c) (i) Small Scale Industries (ii) Industrial Estates (iii) Handloom (iv) Handicrafts (v) Sericulture (vi) Khadi & Village Industries.

12·01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PROPOSED MALAYSIA FEDERATION

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The proposed federation of Malaysia and the reaction of the Government of India thereto.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is proposed to form a Federation of Malaysia which would include Malaya, Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo. This matter was mentioned at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which was held in September, 1962. We welcomed the idea of these dependent territories gaining their independence and sovereignty.

There has been some trouble in Brunei recently, and strong opinions have been expressed for and against the formation of Malaysia.

The Under Secretary of the United Nations has recently visited the area, and the United Nations Secretary-General is taking interest in this problem of orderly and peaceful transfer of power by the United Kingdom authorities. We trust that the efforts of the U.N. Secretary-General will be successful and the present tension will be removed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government of Malaya, which has been one of the very few, if not the only one, among Afro-Asian countries to condemn outright Chinese aggression against India, informed the Prime Minister of the latest developments in this connection and sought India's sympathy and support? If so, is not the Indonesian Government's aggressive and bellicose posture, so reminiscent of neo-imperialism....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, He can only ask for clarification, not make a speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government of Malaya sought the sympathy and support of Government, and with regard to the Indonesian Government's attitude to this question, is not such attitude fraught with danger to peace in South-East Asia?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I may say so, the hon. Member is not helping the cause of peace by the kind of statement he makes in the guise of a question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know. We differ on that point.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said that there are two viewpoints, which are being aggressively expressed and there is tension, and I have expressed the hope that the UN Secretary-General, who is interesting himself in the matter, will be able to help tackle this matter and remove the tension. What more can I say about it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government of Malaya informed the Prime Minister about the developments and sought our sympathy and support? That is all I want to know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, I cannot remember any special appeal to us recently. This matter has been pending for a long time, and naturally both countries have from time to time expressed their opinion. By both countries I mean Malaya and Indonesia. In fact, there is a third country coming into the picture, that is the Philippines who have their own claims and who object to the formation of this. So, it is a complicated matter, and, as I said when the matter firt came up in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, we welcomed this on this basis especially that British control was going to be transferred to these places, they cease to be colonies. That is the first thing. And the second thing is their being formed into a kind of federation of Malaysia. The major thing, it seemed to us, was that the colonies should cease to be colonies; the rest, it was for them to decide.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. II—Third Session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha). [*Placed* in Library. *See* No. LT-818/63].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV—Second Session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-819/63].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII—First Session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-820/63].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII—Thirteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha). [*Placed in Library .See* No. LT-821/63].

THE COIR INDUSTRY (REGISTRATION AND LICENSING) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Coir Industry (Registration and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 255 dated the 9th February, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-822/62].

(ii) Half-yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act 1953 for the period from the 1st April to 30th September, 1962, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-823/63].

REPORT (1962) OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(a) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the fair selling prices of sheet glass.

(b) Government Resolution No. 13(7)/62-Chem. II, dated the 8th February, 1963 (together with its Hindi version).

(c) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (a) and (b) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-824/63].

(ii) a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(a) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Instruments for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-825/63].

(b) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Building Industry for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-826/63].

(c) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-827/63].

(d) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-828/63].

(e) Annual Report of the Development Council for Inorganic Chemical Industries for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-829/63].

(f) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-ferrous Metal and Alloys for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-830/63].

(g) Annual Report of the Development Council for Paper, pulp and allied industries for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-831/63].

(h) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-832/63].

(i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-833/63].

(j) Annual Report of the Development Council for Leather, leather goods and pickers, for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-834/63].

(k) Annual Report of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillaries and Transport vehicle industries for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-835/63].

(l) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the

year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-836/63].

(m) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art-Silk Industry for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-837/63].

(n) Annual Report of the Development Council for Oils, Soaps and Paints for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-838/63]

(o) Annual Report of the Development Council for Food Processing Industries for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-840/63].

(p) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-841/63].

(q) Annual Report of the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-842/63].

(r) Annual Report of the Development Council for Glass and Ceramics for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-843/63].

(s) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines, Power Driven Pumps, Air Compressors and Blowers for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-844/63].

12.08 hrs.

OPINION ON BILL

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. I to the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 22nd June, 1962.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWELFTH AND SEVENTEENTH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Twelfth Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and thirtyeight Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of External Affairs.

(2) Seventeenth Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-second Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Growth of Civil Non-Plan Expenditure.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 25th February, 1963 will consist of—

(1) Further consideration of the Motion of Thanks on President's Address moved by Shri R. S. Pandey and seconded by Dr. K. L. Rao.

(2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1962-63.

(3) Further consideration and passing of the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation Bill, 1962.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(5) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Government of Union Territories Bill, 1963, to a Joint Committee.

(6) General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1963-64.

I may also inform the House that the General Budget for 1963-64 will be presented at 5 p.m. on Thursday, February 28, 1963. The House will transact normal business upto 4 p.m. on that date and will adjourn to re-assemble again at 5 p.m.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I draw your attention once again to the need for the Estimates Committee to study the Supplementary Demands which have been placed before us now, and also those that were passed so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned. More than Rs. 100 crores would come to be sanctioned for them. The House would not be in a position to study these things properly for lack of explanations. Would you kindly be good enough to direct the Estimates Committee to study these things as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner that I should straightaway give a direction. I will look into this if it is possible.

12.10 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. S. Pandey and seconded by Dr. K. L. Rao on the 20th February, 1963, namely:—

> "That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—
>
> 'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1963'."

Also further consideration of amendments moved on the 20th February.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, the Presidential Address is an inspiring document in the sense that it gives a clarion call to the nation to awake, arise and not to stop till the goal is reached. What the nation needs today is mental and physical alertness and a will and urge to defend freedom against Chinese aggression. It is not enough to say that China cannot be trusted. Nor is it enough to say that China is historically notorious for double talking. Everything depends upon our capacity to modulate our attitudes and stimulate the sinews of our economy to meet the Chinese challenge. Our destiny depends on that. We must not allow the sands of time to slip from under our feet for time is neither neutral nor non aligned. It aligns itself powerfully with those who have the capacity to ride the tides of events with courage, determination and fortitude.

I do not want to refer to our past mistakes nor do I want to refer to the era of complacency and negligence. These are the words used by Dr. Radhakrishnan in a different context But the fact remains that never was India humiliated as she has been humiliated today before the eyes of the world. To deny this naked fact, fact would be self delusion. Even Sir

Winston Churchill, speaking of the initial British reverses during the last world war described them as a matter of "grief and defeat."

Our acceptance of the Colombo proposals was a mistake and as time passes the mistake becomes more clear and transparent in perspective. Not to speak of compromising our position with respect to 11,500 square miles of Indian territory in Ladakh, we have dragged the country once again to the position of humiliation a country whose prestige has been mortally wounded already. By the way, is the Aksai Chin area, or for the matter of that, the Aksai Chin Road negotiable? We are defeated in battle. Defeat in battle is not dishonourable. But what is dishonourable is the acceptance of defeat as such.

I will say that our acceptance of the Colombo proposals betrays a psychology, a psychology of defeat and a psychology of loss of nerves. These two words 'positive response' from China stimulated us so much that we were once again transported into n atmosphere of unreality. I say this because I feel it very acutely. It was very fondly wished that if China refused to accept the Colombo proposals, China might be isolated from world opinion. What do we see before our eyes? Where is the evidence of China being isolated from world opinion? Are we to forget that out of the six nations that assembled in Colombo, the sympathies of four nations deliberately lay on the side of China? Should we forget that the United Arab Republic whose sympathies lay with us because we are a victim of aggression, was virtually isolated at Colombo? Even after China has spurned the Colombo proposals has not Prince Shihanouk whose country was a party to Colombo proposals said in Peking that his country will always be with China? What do we find about Offori Atta, Minister of Justice for Ghana? His country was a party to the Colombo proposals. But he has himself watered down the Colombo proposals by saying on the 23rd January in Hongkong that "China and India need not agree to all the Colombo proposals before going to the Conference table to settle their border dispute." Then, there is a friendship delegation from Ghana to China. They discussed our dispute with China threadbare. After that they made a statement that Ghana offer her full support to China in the event of a struggle of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people to defend her sovereignty and territorial integrity. This means that if there is a conflict over China's illegal occupation of territory in Ladakh and in NEFA, these countries who were the parties to the Colombo proposals would be on the side of China and not with us. I feel our Prime Minister is a lonely man in the world stage and we are a lonely nation. (*Interruption*).

What about the Moshi Conference? Were we not isolated in the Moshi Conference, in which the leader of the Indian delegation was so much overpowered with emotion that he shook hands with the wrong delegation? What did our delegation achieve there? In the Moshi Conference the Afro-Asian nations stood solidly with China and India was isolated. If our Indian delegation at the Moshi Conference achieved anything, it achieved only one thing and that is by way of walking out and walking in like a circus horse. Excuse me for saying so, but I have to say that. Our acceptance of the Colombo proposals has provided China with ready material for propaganda against us, and it has happened; what is the propaganda?

China is carrying on a vitriolic campaign of lies and calumny against us in our neighbouring countries, particularly Napal and Pakisthan. If you turn over the pages of *Peking People's Daily* you would see that China is accusing India of putting deliberately obstacles to direct talks. This is what the paper says. There are two reason on account of which China is spurning these Colombo proposals according to them. One is, the Colombo proposals, according to them,

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contain ambiguities and inconsistencies. If you read *Peaking People's Daily* of 28th January last, you will find these accusations. China has not clarified what these inconsistencies and ambiguities are, but, at the same time, the allegations are there. The second cause is this, and this is on the authority of Dr. Tulsi Giri, the Nepalese Foreign Minister, who, after he met the Chinese leaders, said that China's agreeing to the Colombo proposals or the agreeing to the Colombo proposals in their entirety by China would mean China's agreeing to arbitration by a third party. China considers these Colombo powers as a third party, in the dispute between India and China. China knows that her prestige is high in the world. Since the close of the Korean war, China's prestige is in all-time high; that is what China says.

During the issue over Matsu and Quemoy in 1958, all offers of mediation were spurned by China including the offers of mediation made by our Prime Minister, Shri Nehru. This is China's attitude. As against this, in the context of the Chinese rejection of these proposals, why should we pin our faith to illusory things? Should I remind the House that it was the Chairman of the Chinese Council of Ministers who said sometime back something that is full of dangerous possibilities. He said: "we have attacked India once; if she does not learn a lesson, we will attack her again and again and again." It is three times "again."

The sequence of these words found an eloquent expression in one of the speeches of our Prime Minister in New Delhi when he said that China may attack us again and again and again. In the context of this arrogant attitude of China, should we go on pinning our faith to the Colombo proposals? We must be in a position to say today, in the context of the rejection of the Colombo proposals by China, that these proposals are dead for us and they stand lapsed for us. They are dead as "a patient etherised on the table," to use T. S. Eliot's words.

We have consented or rather we have allowed the frontier to be frozen with our consent. There are two cease-fire lines today. One is unilaterally imposed by China and another is imposed by the Colombo powers. Is there any instance in recent history of a cease-fire line once established being violated or altered? Could we upset the cease-fire line in Kashmir, in Vietnam, in Korea or in Palestine? By our acceptance of the Colombo proposals, we have made a *de facto* cease-fire line into a *dejure cease-fire* line. This is *de facto* appeasement.

China has growed against us. Gandhiji has taught us that a growl has to be met with a counter-growl. Have we done it? What about NEFA? China has ordered us not to send our troops to NEFA and we have meekly submitted to those orders. The Chinese armed occupation in NEFA extended as far as Bomdi La, Mechuko and Walong. But NEFA is 31,348 square miles in area. What about the rest of NEFA which did not come under Chinese occupation? Why is it that we cannot send our troops to those areas? True it is that we have extended our civil administration to NEFA with the consent of the Chinese. But is it not a fact that we are exposing our civil administrators to Chinese mercy? Is it not a fact that we are exposing our people there to the Chinese mercy? If at any time China wants to stage a come-back to NEFA, what is there to prevent their coming into NEFA? Where are our arms and ammunitions? Where are our troops to fight them back?

It is a fact that China has withdrawn her armed forces from NEFA. But at the same time, it is also a fact that in the process of withdrawal, China has left behind them hundreds of guerillas, spies and saboteurs in civlian clothing. One fine morning,

if these people stage subversive activities or a rebellion against the adminstraton there, who can stop them? Are we not leaving our civil administrators to the mercy of the subversive forces in NEFA and to the mercy of the Chinese? Have we not left our own people in NEFA, who are under the shadow of Chinese aggression to the mercy of the Chinese?

Our freedom is in jeopardy today. It is the weak-kneed, vacillating, fumbling and faltering policy of the Government that has landed us in this sordid state of affairs. I find an unwarranted emphasis put on the so-called rift between China and Soviet Russia. Putting so much dependence on the so-called rift between China and Soviet Russia shows only a monstrous perversity of the mind. Before the actual Chinese aggresion took place, we fondly hoped that some powers like Soviet Russia might descend from the skies like an angel and prevent the Chinese from attacking us. But that fond hope has been belied by subsequent events. I can assure you that this dependence on the so-called Sino-Soviet rift will also be falsified by future events. We must know that if there is any rift between China and Soviet Russia, it is not because of us. It is not because of the fact that Soviet Russia does not approve of the Chinese aggression on our territory. It is often stated that Russia did not jump into the fray on the side of China when China attacked us. Russia did not jump into the fray on the side of China only because of the fact that Soviet Russia knew that China was alone capable of seeing the game through.

What is the Chinese propaganda today? Since 21st November China has keyed her propaganda to a new tune. There is a systematic attack against India. Why is it that the bourgeois clique in India is betraying the Indian people to western imperialists by accepting western arms, they have been asking. Some of our people also have said this. This subtle propaganda of the Chinese calculated to destroy our will of resistence is somehow or other catching on among some sections of our people.

Shri Dange made a speech in Bombay and he gave a subtle expression to it. Hailing the supply of four MIG-21 he said that the supply of MIG by Soviet Russia was a triumph of Soviet friendship for India. He said: "while the western aid is with strings, Soviet aid is without strings". Where are the strings? I do not see them. They must be invisible strings transparent only to the eagle eyes of Shri Dange. I know our Prime Minister is capable enough to unleash the strings if there are any strings attached to them.

I am happy that our President has paid his gratitude to all the friendly countries for their timely arms aid. I can tell you, Sir, that but for this timely aid given to our country when the Chinese aggression was on our territory, by now—why now, by the 30th of November—the oil rich State of Assam would have been converted into a People's Republic of Assam bound in eternal friendship with the People's Republic of China. It would have happened like that. Therefore, I say we are very grateful to them and I am very thankful to the President for expressing his gratitude like that.

Now, there is the question of air umbrella. The Prime Minister has made a statement. We are happy that this arrangement has come in. Mr. Kennedy in a Press Conference, the news of which has come this morning at 10.00 to Delhi....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Hem Barua: All right Sir, I will not read that. Sir, I had so many thnigs to say.

Mr. Speaker: I know. I am afraid of his resourcefulness.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): We are interested in knowing what Mr. Kennedy said.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Kennedy in a Press Conference said:

> "....I think severely—balance of power in the world would be very adversely affected if India should lose its freedom. So we will be responsive to India, when we have a clearer idea of what the challenge is and what their desires are and what our capabilities are. But we do not have that now and we would not have it until the Joint Mission comes back."

This is what he said.

About this air umbrella, the question is, should we not accept arms and ammunitions from our friendly countries and defend our freedom? Has not Soviet Russia herself supplied arms and ammunitions to China? Has not Soviet Russia supplied China with IL-28, MIG-17, MIG-19, MIG-21 and ground to air missiles? Some of these MIG fleets are poised in Tibet ready to hurl bombs against Delhi and other Indian cities when the time comes. Therefore, it is meaningless, it is useless to make this sort of statements.

Now there are problems about air bases. The air bases will have to come in the case of an emergency. You cannot avoid them. The western fleet cannot be expected to be stationed at Bangkok and save us or protect us and our cities from Chinese air attacks when they come.

They will have to be stationed there conjointly with our air forces. There is no doubt about it. Whatever that might be, we have to build up our strength. But what is our defence position today? Our defence position is very poor, I would say. Now Pakistan is militarily on a par with India today, and China is much stronger. So, don't we have to build up our defences and strengthen the sinews of our economy in a hectic way to cope with this odd situation? Here I do not wish to refer to the article written by General Thimmayya, who gives the proportion because if I recall that, it would be amazing and nerve shattering.

An Hon. Member: That is meant for you.

Shri Hem Barua: For all of us. It is never shattering and amazing. When partition took place, the proportion between India and Pakistan was 3 : 2, ours 3 and theirs 2. Now if you take the whole and comprehensive picture of Pakistan defence potentialities, the position is the reverse; it is 5 : 4, 5 theirs and 4 ours. If the present atmosphere of insanity is to continue in Pakistan, we have to build up our military strength and position to a point so that it may be capable of meeting the combined challenge of both Pakistan and China against India. What is happening in this country today? There is complacency everywhere, complacency from the Central Secretariat down to Connaught Place. We say there is tremendous response coming from the people, there is tremendous unity among the people, but I would say we want unity of action, not unity of inaction.

Our Plan is faltering, our industry is in doldrums, our agriculture has failed to keep pace with the Plan target, there is power crisis, there is transport bottleneck and the administration is as inert as before. This is the position, this is a gloomy picture, but this is a correct picture. As was revealed in last October, the rise in national income up to 31st March 1962 was much lower than the meagre rise that was estimated by the Reserve Bank of India, and 3.4 per cent was all that was estimated by the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri Hem Barua: We should do better than that. There is a rise of 2.7 per cent in population and this rise is neutralising this meagre increase in national income.

I would say one more thing before I conclude. There should be economy in the administration, and that economy should start with the budget of salaries and allowances of Ministers. Our last Comptroller and Auditor-General computed and estimated that a Minister costs Rs. 6,500 per month, much more than what a British Councillor used to cost us during the British regime. It is also a fact that during the period 1958—61 carpet worth Rs. 2 lakhs had to be purchased in order to furnish the rooms of a particular Minister. The hon. Minister, Shri Khanna, has already disclosed that the water and electricity bills of Ministers reach the mark of four digits. This is the way in which money is being spent or wasted. I would say that there should be reduction in the number of Ministers everywhere. Why should UP have a battalion of 45 Ministers? Why should Bengal have a battalin of 36 Ministers? In Bengal there is one Minister for every seven legislators. I think the subject of the Ministry with the longest nomenclature called Community Development, Co-operation and Panchayati Raj can be entrusted to the States. Why should we have a Ministry like that? The record of this Ministry is a record of failures. It has failed in Panchayati Raj.

Mr. Speaker: He will get an opportunity to refer to this next time. Now he should conclude.

Shri Hem Barua: I would suggest that this Ministry can be rolled up like a sheet of paper.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Mr. Speaker, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to express my thanks and gratitude to our esteemed President. Speaking immediately after Shri Hem Barua, who has spoken more with emotion than with reason, I hope I would be able to impress the House with a little bit of propriety and judgment.

So much has been said about our foreign affairs and our trouble with China. I do not want to spend much time on that but I would like to say one or two words about our trouble with China. As has been correctly stated, the border trouble of ours has not been an unmixed curse. It has totally wiped out the differences between the two concepts of the people and politics. Today India is marching with one ideal of a united nation. It stands for one cause, the cause of universal justice, one ideal, the ideal of democracy, one leader, the leadership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

The cease-fire has, no doubt, brought in some confusion and some emotional relaxation. That was one of the aims of the Chinese. But I do not agree with hon. Members of the Opposition that the Government is absolutely complacent and is not taking view of the emergency in its correct perspective. I, however, do agree with them that the spirit of emergency is not as much as it should be. But I will not agree with the statement that we are absolutely complacent.

I would like to say one thing about this matter. As far as our defences are concerned, once we have been caught napping and I would appeal to the Government to see that we are not caught napping again. I will agree with all my hon. friends, both on this side and mostly on the side of the Opposition, when they say that we should accept help from wherever it comes, whether it is from this side or that side. But let us not say that only one side of the world gives it with strings and the other side does so without strings.

I do not like to agree with Shri Hem Barua when he says that we are all

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alone in the world today. Certainly, sometimes when people are in the right, they may be all alone. But we need not depend on the public support of other people. Our inherent confidence and faith in our policies is far more important than publicity and propaganda. That confidence we have. If today we have nobody on our side, tomorrow we will have everybody on our side. But certainly I do not agree with him when he says that it is a monstrous perversity of mind to believe everbody. I humbly submit that it is a monstrous perversity of mind to have suspicions about yourself, your neighbours, your leaders and your friends everywhere. You should have faith somewhere. Without faith one cannot exist. Sometimes, may be good faith you lets you down. But to have that perversity of mind is not the correct way to deal with people.

About Kashmir I did not want to say anything but I would like to say one thing. Everybody in the country today wants to have a sort of a solution about Kashmir, but there is a feeling in the country that the time now is not appropriate. Either we ought to have done this much earlier or we ought to have done it after the emergency. Somehow there is a feeling that Pakistan is having a sort of political blackmail and is pressing us to a sort. . . .

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): Kashmir or Pakistan?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I am sorry, Pakistan; thank you for the correction.

Somehow there is a feeling that Pakistan is doing a sort of political blackmail at the time of stress. Sometimes people have a feeling that the Western countries are connecting military aid with the solution of the Kashmir issue. But I am happy to see what Professor Galbraith has said. He said—and I quote:—

> "The delay in decision on the long-term military aid needs was sought to be used as a lever to put pressure on India to reach settlement with Pakistan. This is not correct. We are not interested in settlement and this is not the way we do our business. We will consider it an impediment of sovereign authority to India to offer any advice."

I am very grateful that Professor Galbraith has said that. I am sure, we are not going to be dictated by others. We have got our own individual way of thinking. I have absolute confidence in our leaders. They will not let us down.

I do not agree with my hon. friends of the Swantantra Party who at one moment have gone on to say that they have absolute confidence in our Panditji and give him all support and at another moment have said that this is an emergency and though they have given their support he should be ready to get out as he has lost the faith of the people. This way of blowing hot and cold is not sound. You should have a sort of balanced judgment. If you have trust in a person for one thing, surely, that person is not going to let you down. That is all I want to say about this.

I am very glad that the President has stressed in paragraphs 18 and 4 of his Address the need for elimination of waste and under-utilisation and for giving basic facilities to our people. I would like to stress one or two of these things. In an under-developed country like India which is called upon to mobilise promptly all the real resources in the country the first economic sin that we can commit is to neglect to employ the existing capital resources to the fullest capacity. We should make the maximum use of all available resources and materials,

industrial capacity, manpower, transport, irrigation and land, whatever there is. We should completely utilise them and never leave anything underutilised. I am glad to say that there has been a necessary shift in the official policy which would now support only such projects as will produce the largest possible resources within the least or minimum time. But there has been sad experience and I would like to say one or two things.

Recently in the study about the installed capacity of our industries which the Central Statistical Organisation undertook it is said that out of the selected 215 industries only 110 have utilised the capacity even upto 100 per cent. More than 33 industries —I am glad the Minister is here— have utilised capacity between 65 and 75 per cent. Nearly one-fifth of our industrial capacity has remained idle entailing a loss of nearly Rs. 500 crores a year for India. This is a sad experience.

During the first decade of our planning, we have spent nearly Rs. 730 crores on irrigation. At the end of the Second plan, it has been estimated that nearly 20 percent of the irrigation potential has not been used.

There is another thing which I would like to stress. The other day, the hon. Minister was replying about the turn-round of railway wagons. I would only quote Mr. D. P. Driver, the President of the Coal Association of India. He has said that the delays in the turn round of wagons is so much that it makes a person ashamed and makes him think twice. In every 24 hours, the railway wagons are on run only 200 minutes; 5½ hours they take in un-loading, 5½ hours in loading and only 3½ hours for actual running. For 10 hours, they are kept in one marshalling yard or another. The Minister may say, no. These are facts and figures that I have got from papers. I would request the Minister to go into these things.

So much has been said about corruption. Corruption does not necessarily mean only taking money. Even under-utilisation and waste is a sort of corruption. If it is a question of money, I entirely agree with some of my friends, why should we politicians feel shy in having an enquiry. We are the biggest and the strongest party in India and we have the unique privilege of having led the country for over 15 years. We should lead the way. If we are not corrupt, we have nothing to fear. If we are corrupt, we have every right to be questioned. Why deny this? If anybody asks that politicians have to be checked, certainly, I say we should take the leading part. If there is any politician on our side, whether in the Ministry or a small man, we have to face it. We have no fear. If we are afraid of an enquiry committee, we have something to fear. Let us face it and get rid of it by an enquiry. Justice should not only be done, but also should seem to be done.

One other most important thing I want to say about the Universities. It has been correctly stated by one of our professors in Madras: that beyond the dusty haze of giant steel factories, the huge dams and the large workshops and eclipsing the success of the policy of neutrality and non-alignment, there hovers the menace of youth and student population in India. Today, the Government has got to think of the Universities and the life of the students. After all, they are the future citizens of India. In the 34 or 35 Universities, we are having nearly 900,000 students. Take the teacher student proportion. In most of the schools, it is sometimes 1:70. In In some faculties like History, Law and Commerce, it goes up to 1:500. Can a teacher manage 500 students? Is this the way we are going to give training to our students? There is absolutely no individual attention. In most of the institutions, there is no provision for their physical outlet. They do not spend money for physical recreation. What do they do? We see students going for cheap books, for the films, teddy boyish rowdyism.

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That is so because there are very few books in the libraries and so many chasing them. What about the teachers? They are, I think, in the worst position compared with everybody: most demoralised, most apathetic, most sorry figure to see; people who command no respect, who have very little dignity left with them. Not only this. I do not say it is only their fault. Even the politicians have sometimes to be blamed. Blunders of the public, perverseness of the authorities, caste and communal rivalries and superimposition of party policies have also affected University life. I do want to say that the Government is responsible. When political parties utilise the students, whether it is on our side or on the other side, they must take very strong action. They should not only curb the people in the opposition. If any grop mis-uses the student population, we should take action. I say this because of our experience in Lucknow and the Banaras Hindu Universities. Gone are the days when a Vice-Chancellor of the calibre of the President of India—he was the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University—stood up to Sir Maurice Hallet the then Governor of U.P. and kept the police out of the campus. But, today, Vice-Chancellors ask the help of the police to control the students. It is just like a mother asking the next door neighbour to control the child. To whom does the blame apply? Is the mother to blame or the child? Is it the Vice-Chancellors or the students, I ask. This is what we find.

The President has told us about longevity of life. I would like to say one thing. What is the Health department doing with all its propaganda? Fourteen thousand deaths of small pox: is it not a shame? Forty five thousand cases of small pox? May be the public are also at fault. I do not say only the Government is at fault. Small pox—a small thing—in the year 1963 we are not able to control. It does not seem good.

My hon. friend Dr. K. L. Rao said about population. What about control of population? One of our delegates at the U.N. said, India is heading towards 625 million population figure by the end of the century. This should be a warning to our planners and to whose who are responsible for family planning schemes. All that I say is this. We are spending some money. Whatever policy we are following, we do not take it right down to the lower levels. This is the only thing that I want to say.

Lastly, I would like to say this. Our Government today is not a law and order state. Today, economic expansion and social welfare are now the watchwords in the place of the old law and order. Today, achievement is worth more than equity, risk taking more than slow inquiry, half right answer today more than complete answer next year. Delays and dilemmas of bureaucracy are not new only to this country. Every country which has undergone these changes has had them. We should not be ashamed of it. It was said of Britain once that it had a very slow office, an enormously expensive office and also a very inefficient office. I do not say it applies to all of us. We have to be careful about our shortcomings. Why I say this is because sometimes, the Ministers' intentions can be entirely negatived by all the sub-departments and those of each of the sub-departments by those below. The widest symptom of the malaise today is the failure—not complete—to some extent the failure of our vital public services to keep pace with the demands generated by India's great thirst for growth. It is not a question of the public or the private sector. I do say, more and more we have to go in for the public sector because that is the only safeguard to control the private sector. But, as somebody pointed out, delay in steel plants, delay in coal production or power production, railway bottle-necks—these all reflect sometimes that the Government has

been taken by surprise. Also sometimes it makes us feel that there are certain failures in the Planning Commission itself. Why I say this is because there are no agencies specially empowered to follow the decisions down through the lazy lower echelons of the administration. In the Army, we have got "Q. Plans". Even in the Planning Commission, we should have some such thing. We should have a tough Cabinet Sub-committee demanding a regular account of work in progress, not simply in terms of money spent, but of physical targets actually achieved, giving no quarter until every backlog is made up. Only then, we will have some satisfaction.

इस में कोई शक नहीं है, जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हमारा मुल्क काफी कठिन समय से गुजर रहा है । ऐसे अवसर पर हम सभी लोगों को चाहे वे किसी भी दल के क्यों न हों, किसी भी विचारधारा को मानने वाले क्यों न हों, लाजिमी तौर पर दो चीजों पर गौर करना चाहिये । जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में सब से बड़ा संकट चीन के हमले से पैदा हुआ है, इसलिये किस तरह से चीनी हमलावरों को मुल्क के बाहर निकाला जाए और दूसरा सब से अहम मसला यह है कि हमारे देश में किस तरह से आर्थिक प्रगति हो ।

Let me in conclusion say this. I do not say this with either shame or with a feeling that my Government has failed. I say my Government, in internal policy, in economic policies, in Defence, in foreign policies, has succeeded and succeeded better than we expected. But, all these things, I want to place before the House, are costs of success, not costs of failures. Those who profess to see only the failures miss the unmistakable improvement and the points of growth in this country. Of course, the pace is slow. But, the people of India are so backward that even to stay where they are, they have to run and to get ahead, they have to sprint.

जो विचार इस सदन में व्यक्त किये गये हैं उनको हम गौर से देखें तो हम को दो तीन बात देखने को मिलेगी । कुछ लोग इस सदन में इस बात के लिये जोर लगाते हैं कि हम अपनी उन तमाम मान्यताओं को जिन्हें हन ने पिछले १५ वर्षों में प्राप्त किया है छोड़ दें । मिसाल के लिए हमारे देश ने मुख्य रूप से चार पांच मान्यताएं तै की हैं जैसे (१) शांति, (२) प्रजातंत्र, (३) योजना और (४) तटस्थता लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि कुछ लोगों को चीनी हमलावरों को देश से निकालने से पहले यह चिन्ता है कि हमारी बुनियादी नीतियों बदल जाएं । इसलिए वह ज्यादा परेशान नजर आते हैं और जब भी उनको मौका मिलता है वे वही विचार इस सदन में व्यक्ति करते हैं ।

I convey my thanks and I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्व प्रथम तो आपको धन्यबाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हो रही बहस में बोलने का मौका दिया है ।

शांति हम इसलिये नहीं चाहते कि हम किसी से कमजोर हैं बल्कि हम शांति को इस लिये चाहते हैं कि हम तीसरे युद्ध को निमंत्रण नहीं देना चाहते । इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम किसी से कमजोर हैं । इसका मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि अगर हमारे ऊपर हमला

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

होगा तो भी हम देश में श्मशान की शांति बनाए रखेंगे । लेकिन जैसा कि श्री खुश्चेव ने बर्लिन कानफरेंस में कहा था, हम धरती पर स्वर्ग बनाना चाहते हैं, स्वर्ग नहीं जाना चाहते । मगर हम देखते हैं कि आज भी कुछ लोग युद्ध की बात करते हैं । हम भी ऐसी शांति के पक्षपाती नहीं हैं कि अपनी इज्जत देकर किसी भी कीमत पर शांति चाहें । मगर यह जो आज हर ईमानदार और समझदार आदमी सोचता है कि आज युद्ध का क्या अर्थ है । आज युद्ध का अर्थ है मानवता का पूरा विनाश । इस लिए हमारे देश ने भी शांति को अपनाना पसन्द किया है ।

दूसरी तरफ ये लोग बताते हैं कि चीन को मुल्क से निकालने का रास्ता क्या है । इनकी नजर में केवल एक रास्ता है । इनका कहना है जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के कम्युनिस्टों को फांसी नहीं दे दी जाती तबतक चीन देश की जमीन से नहीं जा सकता । खास तौर से जनसंघ के भाई और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग ऐसा कहते हैं कि जिनका देश में कोई इतिहास नहीं रहा, जिन्होंने कभी आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा नहीं लिया जिनका देश में कोई भी अस्तित्व आज नहीं है । ये लोग ही आज इस बात की सब से ज्यादा मांग करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के कम्युनिस्टों को समाप्त कर दिया जाए तो चीन चला जाएगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या राजगोपालाचारी का भी कोई देश में स्थान नहीं है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : दूसरी तरफ ये लोग गांव गांव में जाकर अपने भाषणों में सभाओं में लोगों से कहते हैं कि सरकार ने शांति शांति कह के देश को मुर्दा बना दिया है । सब से ज्यादा ये लोग गालियां बकते हैं । जब कभी हम पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम लेते हैं तो इन लोगों को चिन्ता होती है कि कम्युनिस्ट क्यों पंडित जी का नाम ले रहे हैं । प्रजा शोसलिस्ट पार्टी के माननीय नेता श्री अशोक मेहता ने अपने एक भाषण में कहा था कि हम जवाहरलाल नेहरू के मानस पुत्र हैं और यह चीज अखबारों में भी छपी थी लेकिन अगर हम ने पंडित जी का नाम ले लिया तो हमारे प्रजा शोसलिस्ट भाइयों को तकलीफ होती है । दूसरे भाइयों को भी तकलीफ होती है लेकिन सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों को सब से ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है ।

दूसरे ये लोग यह कहते हैं कि योजना का का त्याग करो, योजना नहीं चल सकती, इन के भाषण होते हैं सभाओं में कि सरकार मुल्क को बचा नहीं सकती इसलिए कि डिफेंस का कोई रास्ता नहीं है । इन के डिफेंस के कारखानों में अंगारदान बनते हैं । रोजना इन के इस प्रकार के स्टेटमेंट अखबारों में छपते हैं । इन लोगों की तरफ से कहा गया है कि तीस हजार कम्बल जो कि फौजियों को दिए गए उन में से १८ हजार फटे हुए थे । ये बातें अखबारों में निकलती हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि कहां गया है है आपका डिफेंस आफ इंडया ऐक्ट जो इन के खिलाफ काम में नहीं लाया जाता । आचार्य कृपालानी ने लखनऊ में हजारों लोगों की सभा में कहा है कि सरकार को जो सोना दोगे या पैसा दोगे वह पानी में जाएगा । उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक नेतृत्व को नहीं बदला जाता तब तक मुल्क को नहीं बचाया जा सकता । तो इन लोगों को इतनी चीनी हमलावरों को देश से निकलने की चिन्ता नहीं है जितनी चिन्ता इनको देश से प्रजातांत्रिक शासन को बदल कर उसके स्थान पर फौजी शासन लाने की है । ये लोग कहते हैं कि लोक तंत्र क्या है, यह इस मुल्क में नहीं चल सकता यहां तो किसी मजबूत मिलिटरी अफसर की जरूरत है जो कि मुलक को चलाए हैं । ये लोग इस प्रकार की बातों का प्रचार जनता में करते हैं ।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमें आज चीन से लड़ना है तो इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि जिन चीजों को हमने पिछले १५ वर्षों में प्राप्त किया

है उनको कायम रखें और बढ़ाएं और साथ ही साथ दुनियां को यह बताएं कि हम गलत रास्ते पर नहीं हैं।

अभी हेम बरूआ साहब ने कहा कि रूस और चीन का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। बहस इस बात की नहीं है कि रूस और चीन का झगड़ा है या नहीं। बहस इस बात की है कि हमारे मुल्क को बचाने के लिए जो भी हमको सहायता देना चाहे हम उसका स्वागत करें या नहीं। क्या यह कह कर कि चीन और रूस का झगड़ा नहीं है इसलिये हम रूस से सहायता न लें। अगर दुनिया के कुछ साम्यवादी देश या पूंजी वादी देश हमारी मदद के लिए आते हैं तो हमको उनकी मदद का स्वागत करना चाहिए था। उनको इस बात से डर है कि हम रूस का नाम क्यों लेते हैं। हम तो समझते हैं कि होशयारी इसी में है कि इस समय जो भी मुल्क हमको सहायता देना चाहता है उसकी सहायता लेकर हम मुल्क को बचाएं।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम यह कहते हैं कि हम अपने प्रधान मंत्री की की नीतियों का समर्थन करते हैं तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं है क हम किसी व्यक्ति की जाती नीति का समर्थन करते हैं। उसका अर्थ यह है कि देश के बहुमत ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं और हम समझते हैं कि मुल्क को बचाने का यही सही रास्ता है।

दो तीन बातें और मैं कहना चाहता हूं। इमरजेंसी की बात की जाती है। और बहुत से लोगों का मत यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहला काम यह है कि कम्युनिस्टों को जेल में डाल दो। मैं कहता हूं कि कोई भी आदमी जो कि देश की सुरक्षा को बाधा पहुंचाता हो उसको तो लाजिमी तौर पर जेल में ही डाला जाना चाहिय। उसको इस बात का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह बाहर रहे और कोई गलत कार्य करे। लेकिन मुख्य रूप से किसी एक दल को ही निशाना बना लेना उचित नहीं है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि इमरजेंसी के नाम पर क्या होता है। इसका कितना दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देता हूं। मेरे यहां एक लोहार था जो कि लोहे का छोटा-मोटा काम करता है। उससे कहा गया कि तुम चन्दे में २५ रुपये दो उसन कहा कि मैं नहीं दे सकता तो उसको पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया और १५ दिन तक जेल म रखा गया। मैं ने अधिकारियों से पूछा कि इसका क्या कारण है है। तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमको नहीं मालूम म कहता हूं कि इमरजेंसी का इस प्रकार का इस्तेमाल करना गलत है और सरकार को इसको रोकना चाहिये। और देखना चाहिए। बजाय इसके कि चीन से लड़ा जाए किसी एक दल को निशाना नहीं बना लेना चाहिए। इस संबंध में मुझे एक देहाती कहावत याद आती है :

लाली को पावें न टिमली ब कोटें।

चीन से लड़ने के स्थान पर हमें मारने का इरादा करते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि इस तरह का इमरजेंसी पावर्स का इस्तेमाल न किया जाना चाहिये।

बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट बड़े गद्दार ह, इनको निकाल बाहर करना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूं कि गद्दारों की लिस्ट कैम्युनिस्टों में ही नहीं है। मुल्क में सब जगह गद्दार बैठे हैं। ये लोग कांग्रेस में भी हैं और प्राजा शोसलिस्ट लोगों में भी हैं। इस लिए तो हर आदमी को जाती तौर पर देखा जाना चाहिये। आपको ऐसे बहुत से लोग मिलेंगे जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों का साथ दमन में दिया, जिन्हों देश भक्तों पर गोलियां चलायीं। ऐसे न जाने कितने राजा और जमींदार जिन्होंने कांग्रेस जनों पर गोलियां चलायीं वे आज तो कांग्रेस बेंच पर बैठे हैं। क्या वे गद्दार नहीं हैं। क्या उनका इतिहास किसी से छुपा है। लेकिन बात यह है कि अगर वह कांग्रेस में हो गए तो गद्दार नहीं हैं, जनसंघ में चले

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

गए तो गद्दार नहीं हैं । स्वतंत्र पार्टी में चले गये तो पूरे महादेव ही बन जाते हैं। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इमरजेंसी पावर्स के इस्तेमाल की ओर सरकार को लाजिमी तौर पर देखना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क को बिड़ला और टाटा नहीं बचा सकते जिनके पास पूंजी है और शक्ति है। जब भी मुल्क पर मुसीबतें आयी हैं, आजादी की लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ी है तो इस काम के लिये कभी राजे , नवाब और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति सामने नहीं आये हैं। इसकाम के लिये तो गांवों के छोटे-छोटे आदमी वालंटियर के रूप में सामने आए हैं। इन लोगों ने कांग्रेस के आन्दोलन में भाग लिया है । मैं आप के सामने खड़ा हूं। मैं ने सन् १९४२ के आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था । मैं एक बहुत छोटा आदमी हूं। जिन गरीब लोगों ने जब भी मुल्क पर मौका आया उसकी लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया आज वही गरीब लोग सब से ज्यादा परेशान हैं और तबाह हैं। अगर अपने देश को बचाना है और इसकी आजादी को बरकरार रखना है तो हमें अपनी ताकत बढ़ानी होगी, अपने बाजुओं में ताकत पैदा करनी होगी । अपनी बाजुओं में जोर न हो और हम दूसरों के भरोसे रहना चाहें तो इस तरह से कोई भी मुल्क अपनी आजादी, इज्जत और वकार कायम नहीं रख सकता है । आज यहां जो बात सुनने में आती है कि आक्रमण होने पर अपनी आजादी की रक्षा के लिए अमरीकन फौजें बुला लें या फलां जगह से जहाज ले लें तो इस तरह से यह कभी सम्भव नहीं होगा कि हम अपनी आजादी को बचा सकें । जिस देश म अपनी ताकत न हो जो मुल्क अपने से नहीं उठ सकता लाजिमी तौर पर दूसरों की ताकत के भरोसे रहता है वह अपनी रक्षा करने में जानदार नहीं होता है और वह अपनी आजादी गंवा बैठता है । इसलिये अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मुल्क की सुरक्षा हो, तो हमलावरों को मुल्क से बाहर निकाला जाय तो लाजिमी तौर पर इस देश के ७५ फ़ी सदी बसने वाले लोगों को इसकी चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी और उस के लिए अपने को कमर कस कर तैयार करना पड़ेगा ।

13 hrs.

मैं अभी पिछले दिनों पंजाब गया था । मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि वहां गरीब कुली, मजदूर और रिक्शे वाले यह नहीं जानते कि आजादी का क्या मतलब होता है । वह नहीं समझते कि हमारे मुल्क में कौन सी आफ़त आई है । अगर वे आज भी उसी गरीब और बेकसी की जिंदगी बसर कर रहे हैं जैसे कि आजादी से पहले करते थे । इसलिए अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उस गरीब जनता के दिल में आजादी से प्यार और मुहब्बत पैदा हो और उस के लिये मर मिटने का जोश उन में पैदा हो तो फिर आपको उन लोगों को पस्ती की हालत मेंसे निकालना होगा । समाज के उस दबे हुए हिस्से को ऊपर उठाना होगा । उस दुखी और प्रताड़ित जनता को आपको राहत पहुंचानी होगी। इस इमरजेंसी की आड़ लेकर आप कांग्रेस को शक्तिशाली न बनाये और उसकी मैम्बरशिप न बढ़ायें बल्कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप देश को सही मायने में आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिए तैयार करें। आज मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस इमरजेंसी के बहाने मिल मालिक मजदूरों पर और जमींदार और पूंजीपति लोग गांव में गरीब जनता हरिजनों पर जुल्म ढा रहे हैं । जेल में बंद करने के लिए शहादत और दूसरी कार्यवाहियों की भी जरूरत नहीं है, खाली कलक्टर के पास लिख कर भेज दिया कि यह कम्युनिस्ट है और यह वार एफर्ट में गड़बड़ी पैदा कर रहा है, लोगों को डिफेंस फंड में चन्दा न देने के लिये भड़का रहा है, बस तने से ही उन बेचारों को गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में भेज दिया जाता है । ऐसा करने से देश की एकता नहीं बढ़ेगी और न ही

गरीब जनता में देश के लिए मरमिटने का उत्साह जागेगा ।।

मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं और मुझे अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि वहां के गरीब निवासियों की कैसी खराब हालत है और वह कैसी पस्ती का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इससे मेरा यह मुराद नहीं है कि कांग्रेस राज्य में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यहां सब कुछ खराब हो रहा है। लेकिन यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि अभी भी बहुत कुछ करने को बाकी है। गरीबों का शोषण अभी तक चल रहा है और अगर आप वाकई देश को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं और देश की बाहरी आक्रमण से रक्षा करना ही चाहते हैं तो आपको इन ७५ फी सदी लोगों को ऊपर उठाना होगा और उनकी हालत को बेहतर बनाना होगा। मौका पड़ने पर ये ही लोग आप के काम आने वाले हैं और आजादी की लड़ाई में अपनी जानों की कुर्बानी देने वाले हैं। जहां आदमी शोर के कर जिंदा रहते हैं, जहां आदमी के रहने के वास्ते मकान न हो, और सड़क पर सोता हो, ऐसे भूखे और नंगे आदमियों से यह उम्मीद रखना कि वह तलवार उठा कर देश की आजादी के खातिर लड़ेगा, बेकार है और वह लड़ नहीं सकेगा। हमारे यहां कहा भी गया है :—

"बिभुक्षतम किम न करोति पापम्" इसलिए पहला काम हमारा यह होना चाहिये कि जो दरिद्र और भूखा हो उसको सुखी बनायें।

सरकार इस सोने के ऊपर नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी आदेश को लेकर कुछ लोगों द्वारा बड़ा शोर मचाया जा रहा है कि लोगों से सरकार सोना ले रही है। लेकिन हम तो कहते हैं कि सब ले लीजिये। जिस के पास भी सोना हो वह देश की रक्षा के काम बाहर आना ही चाहिए। कुछ लोग इस धर्म का नाम ले कर सरकार के इस सोना नियंत्रण कानून के विरुद्ध चार किया जाता है और श्री राजगोपालाचारी ने तो फरमाया कि यह तो बिलकुल हमारे धर्म को लूटा जा रहा है और ऐसा कर के तो स्त्रियों का सुहाग ही लूटा जा रहा है . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो साहब यहां सदन में डिफेंड करने के मौजूद नहीं क्या उन को इस तरह से नाम लेकर कहा जा सकता है ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यहां डांगे कहां मौजूद हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर्चे उन्होंने पार्टी के लीडर का नाम लिया है, उनका पार्टी के प्रोग्राम से मतलब है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस देश के गरीब लोगों के पास सोना नहीं है। बेचारे कहां सोना पहनते हैं ? यह जरूर है कि सरकार के इस सोना नियन्त्रण कानून के फलस्वरूप जो सुनार बेकार हुए हैं उनको काम दिया जाय। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि यह स्वतंत्र पार्टी और प्रजासमाजवादी लोग इसके विरुद्ध जो शोर मचा रहे हैं सरकार उन के उस बहकावे में कदापि न आये। यह लोग मांग करते हैं कि मिनिस्टरों की तादाद घटाई जाय लेकिन यही लोग इस बात की मांग नहीं करते हैं कि राजाओं की प्रीवी पर्सेज खत्म कर ली जायें। करोड़ों पये जिन पूंजीपतियों और राजे महाराजाओं की जेबों में जाते हैं उनसे यह सोना और पैसा लेना नहीं चाहते हैं। मिनिस्टरों की तादाद घटाने की यह मांग करते हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि उनकी तादाद घटाने के बजाय उनकी फैसेलिटीज में कमी कीजिये, उन के ऊपर रुपया कम खर्च कीजिये। मिनिस्टरों की तादाद घटा कर एक सुपर मिनिस्टर बना दिया जाय मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूं। लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली के बजाय पलटन का राज्य बन जाय क्या यह देश के हित में होगा ? हमारे स्वतंत्र पार्टी और उनके

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

अन्य साथी इसके लिए नहीं कहते कि सरकार मुनाफाखोरों के मुनाफे ले ले, राजाओं की प्रिवी पर्सेज जब्त कर ले और तमाम सोने का स्टाक अपने कब्जे में ले ले ।

सोने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है मेरा निवेदन है कि सोना नियन्त्रण कानून एक मजाक सा है । आप ने तमाम गहनों को बाहर छोड़ दिया है । गहनों पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, चाहे आप जितने भी ले ले । इसको रहते मेरा कहना है कि आप सोना निकालेंगे कैसे ? अपील करने के अलावा आप के पास दूसरी बात नहीं है । आप उस के लिए ऐसे लोगों से अपील करते हैं जो देश के करोड़ों गरीब किसान, मजदूरों की कमाई पर रात दिन डाका डालते हैं । जिन के पास पैसा है भला वह आपकी अपील सुनेंगे ? करोड़ों रुपया नकदी और सोने के रूप में वह अपने घरों में दबाये हुए हैं । अगर सही मानों में मुल्क को डिफेंस करना चाहते हैं तो आपको चाहिए कि जो सोना उनके घरों में दबा पड़ा है उसको बाहर निकालिये और सोने के गहनों पर प्रतिबंध लगाइये । जरूरत से ज्यादा सोने के गहने किसी को अपने पास रखने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक इस मुल्क की गरीबी की बात है मैं समझता हूं कि इस बारे में दो राय नहीं हो सकतीं कि अभी भी देश में गरीबी और भुखमरी मौजूद है । देश में भ्रष्टाचार भी पनप रहा है और इसमें भी कोई दो राय नहीं हैं और कांग्रेसी भाई भी इस बात को तसलीम करते हैं कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार मौजूद है ।

जहां तक योजना का सम्बन्ध है मेरी पार्टी ने योजना का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन किया है और हम उसको सफल होते देखना चाहते हैं । लेकिन इतना जरूर मैं कहूंगा कि योजना के नाम पर जो भारी फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है उसे अवश्य रोका जाय । राष्ट्र के धन का इस तरह से अपव्यय नितांत अनुचित है ।

योजना के मामले में किस तरह से पैसा बर्बाद किया जाता है इसकी मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं । जब उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस प्रदेश के बुड्ढों को पढ़ाना चाहिए । अब बुड्ढों को पढ़ाया कैसे जाये ? इसके लिए श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द के निजी सलाहकारों ने, जिनकी कि कोई कमी नहीं, उन्होंने चीफ मिनिस्टर को यह सलाह दी कि बुड्ढे तब पढ़ेंगे जब गांवों में ढोल और झाल लेकर गीत गाये जायेंगे । इसके लिए ८ लाख रुपये के झाल और ढोल खरीदे गये ताकि गांवों में बांट दिये जाय । उनको यह मशविरा दिया गया था कि जब गांव में ढोल और झाल लेकर गीत गाये जायेंगे और बुड्ढे आयेंगे तो गाने के साथ धीरे धीरे उनको पढ़ायेंगे भी । आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि ८ लाख रुपये के ढोल और झाल खरीदे गये । ४ लाख के झाल ढोल स्टेशन पर ही रह गये और ४ लाख के गांवों में बांट दिये गये । लेकिन एक भी बुड्ढा पढ़ने के लिए नहीं आया । अब यह क्या योजना है ? उस के बाद यह योजना वापिस ले ली गई । मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह की स्कीमें चलाना और उनमें राष्ट्र का पैसा लगाना अनुचित है और यह योजना का दुरुपयोग है । गांवों में रोशनी का इंतजाम करने की बात की जाती है । उस के वास्ते करोड़ों रुपये की लालटैन खरीदी जाती हैं । इस का अगर तमाशा देखना हो तो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की योजना का तमाशा देखें । गांवों में रोशनी के लिए लालटैन खरीद ली गई । थोड़े दिन ही बाद लालटैन तो टूट गई, खाली बांस खड़े रह गये । इस तरह से लाखों, करोड़ों रुपया इस योजना के नाम पर बेकार खर्च हो रहा है ।

स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भाई कहते हैं कि योजनाओं को बिलकुल समाप्त कर दो । मैं समझता हूं कि यह रास्ता तानाशाहों का रास्ता है, यह रास्ता देश के हित और तरक्की का नहीं है

और हमको इस बारे में सावधान रहना चाहिए। लेकिन उसके साथ ही मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि यह रोशनी और पढ़ाने के नाम पर जो धन का अपव्यय होता है वह बंद होना चाहिए।

सहकारी समितियों के बारे में राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि वे बहुत प्रगति कर रही हैं और कामयाबी के साथ चल रही हैं। मैं खुद उन का मेम्बर भी हूं और एक, दो सहकारी समितियों का मैं डाइरैक्टर भी हूं। दरअसल यह कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बिलकुल एक मायाजाल है और ग़रीबों को इन से कुछ नहीं मिलता है। सहकारी समिति में एक घर के नौ, नौ आदमी उसके मेम्बर बने होते हैं। फरज़ी सोसाइटियां बनी हुई हैं। गरीबों को पैसा उनसे नहीं मिलता है .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के आप डाइरैक्टर हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं फ़रज़ी सोसाइटीज का डाइरैक्टर नहीं हूं वह तो मौका फरजी सोसाइटी का मैम्बर बनने का आप लोगों को ही मिलता है। हमें उसका मौका नहीं मिलता है। फरजी सहकारी समितियां बनी हुई हैं इस चीज को अकेले में आप भी स्वीकार कीजियेगा भले ही सदन में न करें। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सहकारिता आन्दोलन को और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के काम को एक सही लाइंस पर आर्गेनाइज करके चलाइये। उनकी वर्किंग में कानूनी परिवर्तन करिये ताकि वहां ठीक से काम हो और उनका उद्देश्य सफल हो। अगर सही लाइंस पर उनको चलाया जाय तो देश का काफ़ी लाभ हो सकता है। मुल्क का इस तरह से आज जो काफ़ी पैसा अपव्यय हो रहा है उसे बचाया जाय।

13.7 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

बस, एक दो, बातें कह कर मैं ख़त्म करूंगा। मैं समझता हूं कि आज जैसी स्थिति हमारे देश के सामने है उसमें यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जनता का सहयोग लिया जाये। सब पार्टीज चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो, स्वतंत्र पार्टी हो, जनसंघ हो सब का सहयोग देश को मज़बूत करने के लिए लिया जाये। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वालों को आज किसी के कहने भर से कि वे वार ऐफर्ट में बाधा पहुंचा रहे हैं, पकड़ कर जेल में बंद किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए उनके पास कोई सबूत नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस इमरजेंसी की आड़ लेकर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के आदमियों को बिना बात गिरफ्तार करना कदापि उचित नहीं है। किसान सभाएं और ट्रेड यूनियन जो कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के संगठन हैं, उन्होंने देश की सुरक्षा में सब से ज्यादा पैसा दिया है। इसके बरखिलाफ़ धनी मानी लोग और जो कि सब से ज्यादा देशभक्त आज बने फिरते हैं, इन्होंने कभी एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया है। इस बात को सब मानते हैं। इसमें भी कोई शक़ नहीं है कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान की धरती पर एक भी आदमी जिंदा है तब तक किसी भी बाहरी मुल्क का इस देश पर कब्जा नहीं हो सकता। देशभक्ति का किसी ने ठेका नहीं ले रक्खा है। इसलिए हम किसी पर यह चार्ज नहीं लगाना चाहते कि अमुक अमुक गद्दार की लिस्ट अगर बनाई जाने लगेगी तो यहां देशभक्त तो कोई है ही नहीं। कम्युनिस्ट गद्दार, जनसंघी गद्दार, स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले गद्दार और कांग्रेसी गद्दार इसलिए इस तरह की बातें नहीं करनी चाहिए। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो बुनियादी पालिसी हमने निर्धारित की है और जो हमला उनके ऊपर हो रहा है, उसके प्रति सावधान रहें और उसको हम नाकाम कर दें। आज मुल्क को जहां बाहर से ख़तरा है वहां देश के भीतर से भी ख़तरा पैदा हो रहा है। मुल्क में कुछ ऐसे तत्व मौजूद हैं जो कि देश में पूंजीवाद का प्रश्रय चाहते हैं और उसका एकाधिकार इस देश में स्थापित करना और मित्र देशों की बात करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों से हमें सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। इसके साथ ही हमें चीनी हमलावरों को आगे बढ़ने से रोकना है और उनको वापिस भेजना है लेकिन आज

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

की परिस्थिति में जब कि कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव सामने हैं, तटस्थ ऐशियाई राष्ट्रों को अपने साथ लेकर चीन से अगर आवश्यक हो तो बातचीत करके इस झगड़े का शांतिपूर्ण लेकिन सम्मानजनक हल निकालने का प्रयत्न करें। लेकिन शांतिमय उपायों के लिए जो मैं कह रहा हूं उसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम उनके आक्रमण को मान लें और चुपचाप बैठ जायें। लेकिन यह भी कोई बुद्धिमानी नहीं होगी कि बेकार में जलते भाड़ में अपना सिर झोंक दिया जाय। जोश के साथ होश जरूरी है। जोश और होश अगर साथ साथ नहीं चलेगा तो हमको नुकसान हो जाने का डर है और हमको परेशानियां उठानी पड़ सकती हैं। इसलिए मुझे यही निवेदन करना है कि जो बुनियादी सिद्धान्त हमने अपने लिए रक्खे हैं उन पर हमें अटल रहना है और देश के ऐसे तत्वों से सावधान रहना है जो कि इन बुनियादी नीतियों पर हमला करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। सरकार को उन इलाकों की तरफ़ ख़ास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए, जो कि पिछड़े हुए हैं, जहां दरिद्रता है। उन तबकों और उन इलाकों को ख़ास तौर से उठाने की जरूरत है, जो कि हमेशा से अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यशाही से लड़ते आए हैं और आज भी लड़ रहे हैं। हमारे यहां ग़ाजीपुर जिले में ख़ाली एक गांव से २५० आदमी पल्टन में गए हैं। अगर सरकार उन को सुखी नहीं बना सकती है, अगर वह उन के आंसू नहीं पोंछ सकती है, अगर वह उन को कुछ राहत नहीं पहुंचा सकती है, तो सिर्फ़ बातों से मुल्क के लिए दर्द और प्रेम पैदा करना बहुत मुश्किल है। जो लोग आज दुखी, परेशान और ग़रीब हैं, उन के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की आवश्यकता है। ये जो थोड़े से धोती-पगड़ी वाले हैं, सरकार को उन की चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए। वे पार्लियामेंट में चाहे कितनी ही बातें करें लेकिन मुल्क में उन की कोई आवाज नहीं है, मुल्क में उन के पीछे कोई नहीं है। देश में जो प्रजातांत्रिक शक्तियां हैं, उन को आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): I join wholeheartedly in the Motion of Thanks on the President's gracious Address moved so ably by my hon. friend Shri Pandey.

We live in a rapidly shrinking world, in which science and technology have made human knowledge and human welfare indivisible. To function purposefully in such a world, it is necessary to have the strength of character to retain one's individuality along with flexibility of mind to adjust oneself to the logic of change. We are fortunate in having a President whose mind has achieved a balanced synthesis of these qualities, who has not only drunk deep at the wellsprings of Indian thought and culture, but who has a feel for the changing currents of the times.

In his Address, the President has mentioned various important world events which took place in the last year. In particular, he referred to the slight improvement in the international situation following the avoidance of a nightmarish head—on clash between the nuclear giants over little Cuba. The events in Cuba have made history in many ways, above all because they mark the end of the era of militant communism in the USSR.

Another pointer in the same direction is the non-conformist behaviour of France. Gen. De Gaulle could hardly be talking aloud of building up Europe into a third force unprotected by US military power, if he were not firmly convinced of Russia's belief in peaceful co-existence.

This, then, is the position in the West, and people there, perhaps for the first time since the end of the last

war, are once again daring to think of the future with some confidence. All the more is the pity that we in Asia cannot partake of the relief created in the West by the relaxation in cold war tensions. Militant communism has found a new home in China. An expansionist China with its armed hordes has become the greatest threat to world peace. To Asia today China is what Nazi Germany was to Europe before the last war. Communist China resembles Nazi Germany not only in its military adventurism, but in its attitude of racial superiority, rooted in a fanatic faith in the ultimate triumph of the chosen race. China not only maintains the largest army in Asia, perhaps in the whole wide world, but it makes no secret of its fundamental belief in the pernicious doctrine of the inevitability of war.

The latest example of China's reliance on military power for the furtherance of its political aims is furnished by its attack on India. Strictly in the military sense, perhaps the attack succeeded even beyond China's expectations, but it is a moot point if, everything considered, China gained more by the attack than it lost. One precious asset that it has lost for ever is the trust and faith of a peaceful and friendly neighbour. That is no small loss. What has it gained in return? Maybe, China expected to cow down India by a show of force, but the Indian people, far from being cowed down, reacted with courage, vigour and anger. Perhaps China hoped to drive a wedge between India and Russia. In this, too, it has failed miserably. In fact, the only objective it may have achieved in some measure is to frighten the smaller countries of Asia.

This brings me to the non-aligned Afro-Asian conference at Moshi. At Moshi were assembled delegations from countries all over Asia and Africa. What do these countries have in common? As a group, the Afro-Asian countries have neither military nor economic power. If they have, nevertheless, been able to function effectively on the world stage, it is because they have generally judged issues dispassionately and on merits. They have stood four square against imperialism and colonialism, and in the event of aggression, as in the Suez, they have condemned the aggressor and given their moral support to the victim. That has been their main strength.

It is all the more unfortunate, therefore, that all these standards were scuttled at Moshi. What we saw instead was a bare-faced attempt to whitewash Chinese aggression and Chinese imperialism in the name of Afro-Asian solidarity. There is no knowing how much damage this conference would have done to the Afro-Asian cause if it had been official instead of being unofficial. As it is it has left a bitter taste and much food for thought.

China's attack on India has thrown up certain problems of fundamental importance not only to India, but to all non-aligned nations. How, for instance, is a non-aligned country to salvage its policy of non-alignment in the face of aggression by a country aligned to one of the Power blocs? This is the problem before India today. Obviously, we have no quarrel with the Soviet Union, and no desire to alienate her unnecessarily. Equally obviously, we do have a quarrel with China, and cannot remain non-aligned towards it. So, while we are definitely not in favour of a universal polarisation between communist and non-communist countries, I think it has now become our natural interest to bring some kind of polarisation against China. We cannot remain indifferent to a hostile China's manouvres to extend its area of influence in Asia and Africa. But if we are to countter these manouvres, we must first be able to convince the smaller countries of Asia of our military strength *vis-a-vis* China. To this end we must accept military aid from all quarters.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

However, the very acceptance of this military aid poses another problem of fundamental importance. While accepting that a developing non-aligned country cannot but take all military assistance it can get in the face of a threat to its freedom and independence, we must not be unmindful of another aspect of the matter. Take the case of India. It is just 15 years since India became independent after centuries of foreign rule during which its moral fibre was considerably weakened. It took the Father of the Nation years and years of patient efforts to restore a feeling of self-confidence and self-reliance to the Indian people. Much of that work would be undone, I think, if the people were now to feel that India cannot survive unless its defence is under written by foreign powers. So, while we must take military aid from friendly countries—no country in the world can claim self-sufficiency in the matter of defence—we must be prepared to make the major effort ourselves.

I wish to refer briefly to the Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir. Let us hope that no stone will be left unturned to work out a mutually acceptable solution at these talks. Should these talks break down and China attack us thereafter, our dependence on foreign military aid would be even more than it is today. Should we, on the other hand, arrive at some kind of an understanding with Pakistan, that dependence would be materially reduced. However, the success of these talks does not depend on the good will of India alone. Pakistan too must realise that India cannot accept any solution which runs counter to its basic secular principles. Perhaps these talks would have a greater chance of success if one or two other important items of dispute between the two countries were included in the agenda along with Kashmir. It may then be possible to make up for the lack of flexibility in negotiating over Kashmir by greater flexibility in regard to the other matters.

One word about the Colombo proposals. Even though we were the aggrieved party and we were in no need of establishing our *bona fides* in keeping with our desire for a peaceful settlement and out of respect for the sponsors of the proposals, we stretched ourselves to accept these proposals in toto. Now it is for China to make the next move. The Prime Minister has made this position amply clear and a heavy responsibility now rests on those in charge of our foreign publicity to see that Chinese propaganda is not allowed to confuse the obvious.

In the end I would like to say something about the border districts of U.P. which I visited recently and in which this House may be interested. At present practically the entire needs of the military forces there is met by transporting supplies over long distances from the plains down below. This not only imposes a heavy strain on the extended supply lines, even things like hay are carried up in train loads or truck loads—but it limits the number of troops which can be deployed in the forward areas. I would, therefore, strongly urge on the Defence, Community Development and Agricultural Ministries, the State Government and others concerned to make concerted efforts to develop local resources sufficiently to be able to meet the needs of the Army at least in regard to such items as vegetables, fruits, eggs, fodder, etc.

I am sorry to say that the speed of construction of even strategic roads has been less than satisfactory. I saw one strategic road which was made jeepable in 1957 and motorable in 1958 still not complete, after five years, because two bridges on it have not been built. This kind of delay is hardly indicative of any sense of urgency or emergency. I talked to the local PWD people there. They gave me the reason as lack of materials, and sometimes, can also. I do not dispute that. But the point really is that in this

emergency at least, roads which are labelled as strategic must be constructed within the scheduled period, even if it means diversion of men and material from other roads having a lower priority.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the good work that I saw being done by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in extending telephone lines to the front areas.

The House would be glad to know that wherever I went, I found the morale not of the people and our troops to be high. Our soldiers are a fine lot. I talked to many of them. Some of the veterans told me that during the Second war the Indian soldier did not consider the Chinese soldier good enough to fight alongside him shoulder to shoulder. That is the kind of spirit I encountered and I returned convinced that so long as this kind of spirit remains in our troops and in our people, no one can cheat us of ultimate victory.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I surprise the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri R. S. Pandey. In a message, the Mother of Aurobindo Ashram says that this is the time for gathering energies and not for wasting them away in useless and meaningless words. It is surprising that people who have not been able to give up any of their luxuries even today could have the courage of criticising people who have dedicated their lives for service and sacrifice in this country. It is highly improper that Maharani Gayatri Devi should bring in the name of Mrs. Indira Gandhi who is not here to defend herself, who as a silent worker, has won the hearts of millions of people and who has chosen the path of service and not the path of power. If she wanted she could have become much more; but she has chosen the path of service imbibing in her the great qualities of all the great people. She has proved very efficient and we sometimes feel that she is even more capable than her worthy father. I only pity the feudal mind of the Maharani that it cannot think of a woman as a personality herself except as the daughter of so and so or as the wife of so and so. I am glad that the House condemned sometime back the ugly behaviour that has been created by some Members at the time of the President's Address. The cause of Hindi off and on has suffered at the hands of people like those who have been fanatics. They do not understand the feelings of the people in the South. It is not as though these people can force this in the minds of the people of the South. People in the South have been gradually realising and feeling that they should learn Hindi. Indeed, the progress and success of Hindi in the South have been quite good. Especially in Andhra Pradesh, I know instances where even women who had not been to school or college for their education have learnt Hindi at home and have passed Rashtra Bhasha and other higher examinations.

An Hon. Member: What about mother-tongue?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: You cannot impose it!

An Hon. Member: One cannot impose the mother-tongue.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: You must understand that in this country all languages are national languages, but for convenience we will have to choose one language, and the country has reconciled itself to the choice of Hindi. This Rashtra Bhasha should create Rashtra Bhavana among the people.

Inter-State disputes such as disputes about water, etc., should be settled as soon as possible. They should not be allowed to pollute the atmosphere nor should any impression be given to the States that some States

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are in the good books of the Centre and that some States are not. In respect of some States, it is like writing judgment before hearing. That feeling should be removed from the minds of the people of some States and enough faith should be enthused in them.

Sometime back there was so much confusion in Andhra that the Heavy Electrical plant was going to be removed from there. But I am thankful to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries for having assured us that we are going to have a much more powerful plant there than the one thought of before. You know that Telengana in Andhra Pradesh is a backward area, and there is a project called Pochampad. If once it is allowed to progress with its work, within three years we will wipe out the entire rice deficit of this country and we will have even more to export to other places. I can guarantee that. So also is the Srisailam project.

As far as gold is concerned, many of our Members have expressed their opinion. I am very glad that women have been keeping quiet on this, though they cannot make new jewellery; still, already some men are very happy because their wives would not trouble them about gold. But anyhow, I am glad that the Government is finding ways and means to provide employment for the goldsmiths. The States should also co-operate in this and as soon as possible, at the earliest, they should provide employment for these people and save them from misery.

A few days back, I read in the papers that the Defence Minister has said that all boys would be given compulsory NCC training. Why not girls also be given this training? In this country girls have never lagged behind. There should be compulsory NCC training for girls also.

Another point which I wish to make is that newspapers that are harmful to the cause of the country should be dealt with seriously. Many of our friends have expressed their opinion about ending the emergency. It is indeed unfortunate that even while the threat of invasion continues, and when China has not accepted the Colombo proposals, the people should choose to raise their voice against the continuance of emergency. Their logic is rather ingenious, but it appears to me that their main aim is to hasten forcibly the complete identification of this country with the western bloc. Coupled with this rosy picture is the torrent of crocodile tears in the name of the people who are day in and day out asked to believe that they are suffering untold hardships on account of the emergency. Lastly, there is the innuendo that the Congress Governments are revelling in the improper and excessive use of these powers. The aim and argument of these friends are very well designed to suit each other and also to suit their political objective of bringing the Government of the day into disrepute.

It is a near tragedy that these commonplace methods of ordinary party politics, which are perhaps understandable during times of peace, should contine to be employed even during a nation's life and death struggle. No one in this country will, I am sure, like the continuance of the emergency for even a day longer than it is absolutely necessary. At the same time, no sane man would relax in his efforts and moods and take it easy once again. We will have to keep our determination to strengthen our borders. After all, the emergency is not our making. We have very little choice in it unless we choose to live again in a fool's paradise. There can be no question of ending the emergency without reference to what China may or may not do in the near or the distant future.

Both friends in the Opposition, Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri Ranga, have agreed on one thing: that these emergency powers have been misused. But let them quote an instance. They cannot quote a single instance wherein the emergency powers have been misused. I know in my own constituency, which I visited a few days back, and which is a stronghold of communists there, the people have been threatened not to contribute to the National Defence Fund, but still the Government has not taken any action. I cannot understand how they can keep silent over a matter so serious as that. Instead of harping on the theme of ending the emergency in the name of the people, the friends from the Swatantra party and these critics could have perhaps been more direct and precise by urging our entry into the western bloc; not that they are not doing it, but their recourse to the arguments regarding the emergency, however plausible they may appear, will end only in confusion and confusing the people.

The question of non-alignment versus entry into the western bloc should be discussed on comparative merits separately. As far as the assistance from friendly countries is concerned, the people from the opposition, especially the Swantantra party, have been shouting that we have not been ready to ask or accept assistance from friendly countries. Is this true? We have not hesitated to ask from friendly countries for all the help that we require. Our shopping list has been quite long and comprehensive. There was no mental reservation on this point. The Swantantra party is enraged because the list is not addressed to only one bloc. But ultimately what we get from the western bloc will turn out to be much more than what we get from other blocs. After all, the quantum of assistance is bound to depend on a variety of factors pertaining to the country that is giving assistance. But the ability to get assistance from both the blocs for the same purpose, that is, defending our borders against China, is a phenomenon whose significance cannot fail to impress any thinking individual unless he chooses to remain blind for party or political reasons. The mere fact of getting assistance and being prepared for all eventualities does not do away with the determination to contribute to the peace of the world. Only a non-aligned India—even the blocs are convinced of this—can contribute to this.

My hon. friend Shri Ranga should realise that power blocs are cracking. They are cracking certainly but slowly. Making of rigid power blocs is becoming obsolete and unprofitable. Political ideologies are day by day becoming so flexible and pragmatic that both the major power blocs have begun to realise the futility of brinkmanship. They are convinced more than ever before that the world should first be allowed to exist before going in for the luxury of an ideological warfare. The only possible method of survival in the world today is co-existence. Either the world co-exists or does not exist at all. The rigidity and finality of the blocs have become uncertain. While the communist bloc has found itself divided more than ever before, the falling out among the Atlantic Powers over the question of the European Common Market is an even of profound significance. When an important member of the SEATO can start hobnobbing with China on the slightest provocation, the time is not very far when these kaleidoscopic possibilities would reduce bloc-making to an expensive farce. These are some of the pointers which lend support to the view that the world is gradually rejecting the theory of the inevitability of the war between capitalism and communism and accepting the alternative view of the inevitability of co-existence with ample scope for variations in the ways in which the peoples of the world lead their lives.

There are, of course, hard-boiled enthusiasts like China who refuse to

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see the writing on the wall. Since old habits die hard even these cracks in the blocs may not last long and in this struggle between old and new, the initial success may be for the old. We do not know what will happen in the next two decades. But the recent trends have necessitated a fundamental rethinking on the question of power blocs. If, after two terrible World Wars, France and Germany could suddenly fall in love with each other, while the United Kingdom and the United States look on, it is obvious that any tendency to cling to old notions of bloc fanaticism has very little sense or utility left in it.

It is in this bewildering complex context that India has to strengthen her border defences so as to stand in readiness to face any aggression from any quarter at any time. The defence of India will become so much easier and more effective if it is viewed as part of the greater defence. If this premise is correct, it follows that all those who are partners in this larger process of defence should have very clear notions as to what they are defending and as to what they are defending it against. Any confusion or attempt to work at cross-purposes in this behalf would ultimately end up in a fiasco and render all subsequent attempts at defence totally ineffective.

Sir, it would be interesting as well as vital to find out how far this unity or identity of purpose exists today between India and the other friendly countries who are expected to give her the bulk of assistance for her defence. It is only on the basic of a permanent identity of purpose that that long-term defence arrangements could be readily agreed to as between independent nations.

It is commonly believed that the main purpose for which American is giving assistance to certain Asian countries is the containment of communism in Asia. The United States would perhaps like to be satisfied that this objective is fully accepted by the recipient nations before assistance is actually given on a large scale and on a permanent footing. If this is so—we have to answer the following questions before we accept aid from America on a large scale—do we in India unequivocally agree with this objective? Does this objective conform to our own rather limited objective of national defence against a possible aggression? To the extent to which America's objective transcends India's, does it constitute a political string? And if it does, how will its acceptance be consistent with India's fundamental concept of non-alignment? Only after these questions are answered satisfactorily, will it be possible for us to receive defence assistance on a massive scale without further inhibition. The recent series of trips of military missions to India and the delay in coming to a firm understanding on a permanent footing are perhaps attributable to the uncertainity as regards the answers to the above questions. Pakistan's attitude in opposing large-scale defence assistance to India is also likely to present considerable difficulty. Besides, it will also to some extent shake the faith of the western powers in the dependability of the Asian nations.

The only way to remove the above complexities is to evolve an integrated ideology with co-existence and containment as its positive and negative sides respectively in a global context. Whatever may be the professions of different nations as regards co-existence, what is happening in effect today could perhaps be described as an attempt at co-expansion. Obviously co-existence cannot be a serious proposition with those who are indulging in co-expansion, which at some stage is bound to lead to a head on collision. It is, therefore, necessary that the objective of containment of communism is spelt out merely as a corollary of the

principle of co-existence and not as a step in the expansion of capitalism.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is reading a statement. Is it allowed?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): After all, she is a lady.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I have every right to note down the points and refer to them. If the hon Member would have been looking at my face all the time, he would have known that I am only referring to some points and not reading my speech. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. She should conclude now. Her time is up.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I will conclude in two minutes. (*Interruption*). The hon. Member is enraged because of Hindi. I was explaining how there is a way out and how we can get support from both the blocs, bringing the blocs together. There are only a few points left.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): On a point of personal explanation The hon Lady Member referred to me. The interruption was made by my colleague here and not by me.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I thought, because he is your neighbour it has influenced you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Members cannot go on talking across like this. She should conclude now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I shall conclude in two minutes. If this approach is accepted by America and other friendly national giving military assistance to India, I think that an identity of purpose could be established between India and those countries at the earliest. The corresponding approach will *mutatis-mutandis* apply to countries of the communist bloc, who also believe in co-existence. The only country which will be isolated in this context is China whose rulers have no belief in co-existence as all others understand it. No ideology can be an end in itself. It can only be a means to an end. Fanatics will find to their great dismay that mankind at large is not quite keen on annihilating itself merely to prove the correctness of an ideology. On the other hand, the prevailing mood of mankind is to dilute ideological rigidities so as to avoid a global holocaust. The primitive idea of promoting an ideology by externally inspired insurrections has to be given up at the earliest. Instead, nations should be left completely free to choose their respective ways of life.

The time is coming when the common man will not be able to distinguish one ideology from the other. So much common ground will be discovered among them that quarelling over the points of difference would be looked down upon as a tribal tendency. I am sure, Sir, that under the inspiring guidance of our beloved Prime Minister, we in India will strengthen not only our national defence, but also, the defence of peaceful co-existence in the world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. B. N. Singh.

Dr. B. N. Singh (Hazaribagh) rose—

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Everytime the Members raise the point that I am reading my speech. We are supposed to note down some quotations from papers, etc. Is that also not permissible?

Some Hon. Members: It is permissible.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Everytime they go on raising the point that I am reading my speech. It should not go on record that I am reading my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called another hon. Member.

Dr. B. N. Singh: Sir, I have studied the address delivered by the President to both the Houses of Parliament very carefully. I have tried hard to find some exhilarating remarks, some words of genuine comfort, something which will reduce the burden from the shoulders of the common man if not wholly, at least to a great extent. But in the Congress Government's policy as propounded in the address of the President, I could not find any such remarks which will go to ease the tension which we find in the villages today.

The Address of the President has been more or less the old tune with mere changes and alterations in the accent only. While paying my deep gratitude to the President for his Address, I am afraid it is not possible for me to support the thesis enunciated by him.

The policies of the Congress Government have ceased to hold any attraction with the people residing in the rural areas. Since we attained independence we have had Congress Government throughout and the people of the rural areas have been expecting at least two square meals a day, a little more of cloth to cover their nakedness and employment for all those able-bodied persons. And, what have they been given? Mostly wholesome speeches on Congress ideology of socialism and socialistic pattern of society and more and more of tax burden. The Finance Minister—though he is not present—must be feeling quite elated within himself that within less than a week from today he is going to bleed the entire nation white by imposing very heavy burden of fresh taxes all round. He has already ruined the Indian economy and the Indian people. He has hurt their sentiments very much. He has destroyed the rural credit bank by promulgating the Gold Control Order. He has converted this Government into a "14 carat Government".

From time to time, I may say, we have been supplied very ambitious figures and voluminous reports which pretend to tell us how enthusiastically the Government has been going about doing its job of ameliorating the condition of the rural population through its Five Year Plans. Much also has been said with regard to the panchayati raj and the community development centres. Apart from the fact that crores of rupees are being spent on these schemes much of which could have been saved for a proper victory plan and for making the Indian army strong, these institutions have become the den of filthy politics in the villages. They have disturbed the peace and serenity for which the Indian villages were once famous. Literally speaking, warring camps have been established in each village and brothers are seen fighting brothers where village feuds were unknown before.

The common man is not concerned with the jungle of avoidable literature that is being published in testimony of the Government's boastful achievements, nor is he interested in the clever indices that are being manufactured in the various ministries every day.

Despite all propaganda to cover the shortcomings of the Government, it is common knowledge that the people living in the rural areas today are as ignorant as before, poverty has increased manifold and in its train has brought misery, corruption, jobbery and nepotism. Unemployment figures are soaring higher and higher every year, and this 14-carat-policy of the Government has further thrown between 3 million to 5 million skilled artisans out of their hereditary occupation. Millions, Sir, are still without having proper medical attention.

The truth of the Shakespearean phrase: "Words without deeds never to Heaven go" has been brought home to us. In short, the Government has miserably failed to provide fully even the basic necessities of life after 15 years of its continued governance.

This is not the only field where the Government has failed. They have suffered an all round failure. However, they have succeeded in two respects: firstly, in building and developing the institution of "brown doll bureaucracy" and, secondly, in capturing and retaining power on a minority of votes polled. The Government has failed in the domestic front, their foreign policy has failed, they have failed to distinguish friends from foes and vice versa and, above, all, they have failed in their sacred duty of protecting the territorial integrity of India. In my opinion, therefore, they have morally forfeited their right to govern India any further.

Let us analyse the reason for this complete failure. The Nehru Government has been living since independence in an artificial atmosphere of their own creation, auto-intoxicated by their own eloquence, induced by self-complacency and righteousness, with the result that reality today has taken a revenge on us.

Our President, when he returned the other day from NEFA, summarised the mistakes of the Government in the following words. He said:

> "We have been credulous and negligent".

The armed invasion by China about which many well meaning friends had forewarned—but those in power sought to minimise—has found us quite unprepared and unequipped. Still, Sir, Pandit Nehru is clinging on to his pet scheme of non-alignment. I do admit that during peace time non-alignment may be a good policy to pursue yielding rich dividends, but certainly not when our country has been brutally attacked by a mighty foreign power. We know for certain that the USSR Government cannot and will not come to our aid in our fight with Communist China. So where is the hitch in going all out and getting massive military aid from the western democratic powers, becoming strong and taking the initiative in our own hands of driving the Chinese out from our soil. But I am afraid, Sir, the Congress Government does not seriously wish to take this initiative of driving the Chinese out from the soil of India. Had that been so, they would not have accepted this humiliating unilateral cease-fire offer from China.

During the Second World War, after Hitler had occupied most of Europe he sent a peace offer to Churchil which the latter spurned and rejected because Mr. Churchill was very clear in his mind that democracy was fighting Nazism and Fascism and that between these two diametrically opposed ideologies there could be no truce or compromise. But the Prime Minister of India is not clear in his mind whether he is fighting Chinese chauvinism or expanding Chinese communistic suzerainty over Asia.

From his actions, however, it is apparent that he is merely trying to bully all opposition in the country and perpetuate his power by maintaining the Emergency—Defence of India Act and Rules—when the urgency from the emergency has gone.

The hot war with China has come to an end and the cold war has started. Therefore, I can certainly say that a *de facto* armistice has come into being. It is absurd, under the circumstances, to continue the emergency any further. The argument by our Prime Minister only a few days ago that "China had not accepted the Colombo Proposals *in toto* and has not agreed to come to the talking table, therefore, anything might happen", is a lame argument in favour of continuing the emergency in our country indefinitely. Like many other Congress

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policies, the policy of continuing the emergency when actually there has been a cessation of hostilities is fatuous. Perhaps, our Prime Minister does not wish to renounce the extraordinary powers which he and his Government both at the Centre and in the States, enjoy under the proclamation. The fate of 400 million Indians today is in the hands of one man. Never before, not even during the Mughal period, was the destiny of such large number of people controlled by a single person.

An Hon. Member: He has worked for the unity of the country.

Dr. B. N. Singh: That is all evident, because they are now coming with these proposals.

The unique power which the Prime Minister is enjoying today can only be seen in countries which have got a totaliarian form of Government. This power is being enjoyed here in India under the pretence of emergency.

The Congress have gone a step further. They have directed their members not to associate themselves with members belonging to other political parties who do not share the ideology of the Congress party. Sir, I would like, with your permission, to read out an item of news which appeared in *The Statesman* of 20th February. It says:

> "Congressmen have also been directed to keep themselves aloof from unnamed parties or groups whose declared policies are opposed to those of the Congress."

They want support and co-operation at this moment from all parties, and they are trying to keep this policy of segregation alive.

An Hon. Member: They are afraid that they will get polluted.

Dr. B. N. Singh: This isolation, I am speaking subject to correction, is born out of the inherent fear in the minds of Congressmen that the right elements of the Congress might be indoctrinated by the opposition parties against the continuance of emergency, especially when there is no emergency. And where is the emergency? Do you find the emergency anywhere? Life in the villages and in the cities is quite normal; business is running in the normal manner; gay parties are being thrown every day; foreign dignitaries are being welcomed and most lavishly entertained; Goverment officers are thronging the clubs every evening; bridge tables and tennis courts are being kept busy and our Ministers are, as usual, trying to fortify their positions in party politics. So, where is the emergency? Everything is normal under the cloak of abnormality.

It must be clearly understood in the present context that the cold war does not affect the people at large. Democratic countries which have been subjected to cold war ever since the cessation of the second world war have not thought it proper to curtail the fundamental rights of their citizens. So, why should we, unless it is to help the party in power to remain in absolute power?

I admit that China today poses a permanent danger to India. But this does not mean that the citizens of India should indefinitely be stripped of their fundamental rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution to meet the permanent menace which is coming from the other side of the Himalayas. If the emergency powers are to continue, let them be exercised in making the army of India strong. The emergency powers should also be exercised in trying to bring about all-round improvement in production, both from our industries and from the fields Certainly, the civic rights and privileges of the people should not be curtailed and controls imposed in the name of emergency. This would then mean the gradual liquidation of

democracy in India and the silent victory of communism. This is exactly what the Communist Party wants, and that is why today the Communist Party of India is solidly behind our Prime Minister in his policy on China.

Anyway, out of the debris of our policy has emerged a nation, resolute and united as it never was before. The national humiliation which this country has received under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru cannot be avenged by merely carrying on parleys. Military aggression can only be vacated through military strength and not by chanting peace *mantras* across the table.

It is very surprising indeed that while the Congress Government has thought of continuing the emergency, the President has not reiterated in crystal clear terms in his address the resolution which this House passed on the 14th of November 1962, all standing, and the pledge which this nation took on the 26th January 1963. It is this resolution, it is this pledge, that has united every single Indian to a common cause, and it is through the implementation of this pledge that we shall be able to avenge the brutal attack on India by Communist China. The initiative has remained in the hands of the Chinese for too long. It is high time for our Prime Minister to snatch the initiative from the Chinese and take immediate steps to drive the Chinese marauders from the soil of India: or else, he should absolutely withdraw the emergency orders. failing which the farce of emergency becomes patent and leads to stiffling of democracy for partisan ends.

Before I conclude, I would like to sound a note of warning. It is a dangerous policy to try the enthusiasm of the people unnecessarily for a long time lest we may find it lacking when we need it most.

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to support the motion of thanks, so ably moved by Shri R. S. Pandey and so well seconded by Dr. K. L. Rao, to the President for his address to the joint session. This is the first address of Dr. Radhakrishnan as President to the joint session. Dr. Radhakrishnan has been referred to as the philosopher statesman. He has shed lustre on his high office. By his masterly survey of the achievements of the Government, he has given the country a bird's eye view of the present situation.

As we all know, we are facing a crisis due to aggression by China. The President has also referred to the Chinese aggression in his address. It is the overriding issue of all issues today, and everything else has to be viewed in that light. We have done everything to defend our frontiers. Our warriors have fought battles with courage, firm determination, vigour and endurance. They have fought the battle under difficult circumstances. But the Opposition leaders criticize and say that we have not taken any steps to guard our frontiers. We have taken ample steps to guard our frontiers. Every machinery of the Government is geared up to meet the situation. All the Community Development projects have been geared up to the present situation to check the Chinese invasion. Our Ordnance Factories are working round the clock. Our workers have unanimously passed resolutions saying that they will work half an hour more in factories without any pay. This shows that the emergency is enduring. We hear the opposition saying that they see no signs of an emergency. But there is an emergency. We see that Government offices are working half an hour extra because we need more time to devote for our war efforts.

The Chinese invasion has brought one good thing and that is that all fissiparous tendencies have vanished and all the people have united. In every State we find that oneness. That oneness, I wish, should last long be-

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cause only if we are united we feel strong. If we are divided we will fall. The great poet from Tamilnad, Subramanya Bharati, who is the author of many poems, wrote a poem for the achievement of independence where he said that independence is dear to us. I quote, with your permission, one Tamil verse:—

"Thanneer vittovalarthom sarvase ippairai Kanneral Karthom karukathiruulamo"

The translation of this is:—

"Oh God! we irrigate the crop of independence not by water but by shedding tears. Do you wish that this independence should perish?"

So, we all know that independence is dear to us. Therefore we are defending our country with all the power which we can have.

We are thankful to the nations which have come to our rescue in this crisis, that is, the UK and the USA. They have supplied us arms and we are thankful to them. Now we feel that our soldiers have better training and better arms. They are well-equipped and will not submit to the dictation of the Chinese forces. That is our firm determination about which this august House also took a pledge.

The President's Address has referred to one point. He said that a strong agricultural base is the pre-requisite for the nation's security. We have taken ample measures to have more agricultural produce. We have set a target for agricultural produce, that is, by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, during the year 1965-66, agricultural production should reach 100 million tons. To achieve this we have to gear up many plans.

In this respect I may say that incentives to farmers are necessary to produce more. The effective incentive to farmers to produce more is better and assured remunerative price. That is the greatest incentive for the farmers to produce more both extensively and intensively.

Now the prices of foodgrains have fallen. For example, in Madras State the price of paddy has fallen unduly. Last year the price was higher; this year the price is low because the millers and the merchants are not willing to purchase paddy as they do not have bank advances and private credit. The Government should therefore come forward with a proposal to buy foodgrains directly from the farmers so that they can get a better and assured remunerative price for their produce.

By improving agriculture we improve our standard. So, the President has rightly said that a strong agricultural base is a pre-requisite for national security.

Our hon. Food Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, has said that an army moves on a strong stomach. So, we have to feed the stomach of the Army people and have to produce more. For that we have to give incentives to farmers. The one important incentive is that there should be an assured remunerative price for the produce of agriculture.

There are certain sources for irrigating more land. We have to tap those sources. For example, in Kerala adjoining my constituency, that is, Tenkasi, they have three rivers, namely, Keeriyar, Pambaiyar and Kallar. These three rivers can easily be diverted to the Tamilnad area, so that the dry land hitherto not under cultivation can be brought under cultivation if the goodwill and co-operation of the people of Kerala are forthcoming. Surely they will co-operate. They have co-operated in bringing forth the Parambikulam project from which we are producing electricity and irrigating the lands. In the same way in this matter also if they will co-operate, we will bring more land

under cultivation. The people of Madras State say, "If you Kerala friends give us water, we will return to you rice and paddy; let us barter water for rice and paddy." I will request the hon. Food Minister to use his influence over the Kerala Government for diverting the excess waters in these three Kerala rivers to Madras State, particularly from Pambaiyar.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Why not accept some population also?

Shri M. P. Swamy: Yes, let them come and cultivate the lands.

So, if they divert that excess water, land can be utilised in Tinnevelly and Ramanathapuram Districts of Tenkasi Sankarancoil Taluks in Tinnevelly District have dry lands and with these waters, which can easily be diverted, more land can be cultivated. So, I request the Central Government to do their best to influence the Kerala State.

The most important occupation in the villages is the handloom industry. The handloom industry is an ancient occupation. This industry was given preference even 2,000 years ago, that is, in the days of Thiruvalluvar. This industry has been praised by him. He says:—

"Seyyum thozil anaithum seerthokki parkunkal Neyyum thozhilukkor nikar illai"

The translation of this is:—

"If we analyse all intricacies and niceties of industries the handloom industry is the best industry. It is the sinless industry. There is no equal to the work of weaving."

This industry is now facing a crisis. We see that handloom goods worth about Rs. 57 crores are lying accumulated, the reason being that the prices of 17 and 20 counts yarn used in the handloom industry have risen, with the result that the cost of production has gone up. The accumulation of handloom goods in the cooperative field in Madras State alone is estimated at Rs. 3½ crores. These have to be sold out. The off take is poor because of the high prices of yarn. What is the remedy for that? We have to reduce the price of handloom yarn. We should set up many co-operative spinning mills at places where the handloom industry is predominant. I understand that the Central Government has issued licences only for 12 cooperative spinning mills. This is not enough. More co-operative spinning mills should be started to supply yarn for the handloom industry at reasonable prices. If, for example, we take the Tenkasi area, around that area lakhs of people are dependent on the handloom industry for their livelihood. They are now hard hit. I had an occasion to visit my constituency recently. I met so many of my weaver friends and I asked them about their earnings. They gave me a calculation showing that if a husband and wife worked, they got a net income of Rs. 18|- a month. This is not enought. Because of the high prices of yarn and poor offtake of handloom cloth the master weavers have reduced the charges payable to the handloom weavers. Theirs is a poor plight. This should be remedied. So, I request that Government should come to their help. I am not blaming the Government at all. They have done very much. They have set up the All India Handloom Board. They have opened so many centres for designing new designs and for introducing them. They have given a rebate also. The Madras Government is asking for a further rebate of 5 nP raising the total to 10 nP in the rupee on the sale of handloom goods. If this is given, I am sure, to a certain extent the poverty of the handloom weavers will be removed.

This should be remedied.

I wish to refer to one other matter. The Opposition Members said that in

[Shri M. P. Swamy]

this emergency when defence fund was collected coercion or compulsion was used. It is not so. To my mind, there is no compulsion at all. We known even Members of Parliament have contributed one month's salary. Do they mean to say there was compulsion? Certainly not. There was no compulsion. There is an impulse, a push from the heart to help the national cause. It is so everywhere. It is so not only in Delhi; it is so through out the length and breadth of India. We see poor people, young people, old people, farmers, industrialists come forward to help the national cause. There is no compulsion at all. It is not self-boasting Sir, when I say that when I addressed a meeting, a boy came there with 50 N.P. which his mother had given him for expenses for the Ekadasi festival and he gave that 50 N. P. to me for the National Defence Fund. Was there any compulsion? No compulsion at all. There is the impulse, the national feeling to help the national cause. I think this national feeling will continue.

Now, we have promulgated certain orders in this emergency. One of them is the Gold Control Order. It was said by the Opposition that our Government has become a 14 ct. Government. It is not so. What is the reason for this order? The order is meant to put an end to the strain on foreign exchange caused by the smuggling of gold into India. We are not doubting the purpose of this order. But, it has created a temporary hardship to the poor goldsmith. We have to give them. alternative employment. I understand in Kerala they have given two measures of rice to the poor goldsmith families. I think, when our people are accustomed to 14 ct. gold, they will give more work to goldsmiths. In the interim period, we have to provide alternative employment. I have received so many petitions from the goldsmiths in my constituency. They say, we will make gold ornaments according to standard, but in the meanwhile, we are not getting any work. I request the Government to help them. It is seen that a licence also has to be taken by goldsmiths. Financially, they are very poor people. Free licence should be granted to them.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri R. S. Pandey.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi; Shri Brij Raj Singh.

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने राष्ट्रपति सरीखे प्रकांड और महा विद्वान द्वारा दिये गये अभिभाषण में कुछ कमी निकालना या उसमें कोई खामी निकालना मुझ जैसे सदृश व्यक्ति के बाहर की बात है। फिर भी सरल बुद्धि से और साधारण बुद्धि के आधार पर मैं यह कहने की धृष्टता करूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति का भाषण केवल एक परम्परागत, कनवेंशनल भाषण होना पर्याप्त नहीं है। उससे अधिक महत्व उस भाषण का होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसका महत्व केवल लोकसभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के लिए ही नहीं वरन् सम्पूर्ण और समस्त देश के लिए यह एक आधारभूत संदेश के रूप में आना चाहिए जिससे जनता का मनोबल बढ़े, मानसिक शक्ति बढ़े और धैर्य बढ़े। केवल इतना ही नहीं अपितु मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि समस्त संसार के लिए वह एक संदेश के रूप में आना चाहिए ताकि दुनिया जान सके कि हम क्या हैं, क्या चाहते हैं और किस के लिए हम खड़े हैं? परन्तु बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राष्ट्रपति के पूरे भाषण को पढ़ने के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि वह सरकार के कारनामों और सरकार के ऐलानों की समीक्षा मात्र है, एक सिनौपसिस जैसा है।

उदाहरण के तौर पर चीन के आक्रमण का मसला जो आज हमारे देश के लिए

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मसला है उसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति ने केवल थोड़े से शब्द कहे हैं। मैं उन्हें आपके सामने पढ़ देना उचित समझता हूं :—

"Some years ago, China commenced its surreptitious aggression in Ladakh which later resulted in some incidents between the two countries. This matter has often been discussed in Parliament. We hoped that we would succeed in solving this question also through peaceful methods. On the 8th September last, however, a new aggression started across the border in the North East Frontier Agency and, after some probing attacks, China, on the 20th October, mounted a massive attack on both the NEFA and the Ladakh sectors of the India-China boundary."

उसके बाद कहा है। कोई भी हमला हम पर होना--

the words are:—

"Any attack on the integrity of India would have been painful, but an attack coming from a country with whom we had tried to be friendly, and whose cause we had espoused in international councils, as a gross betrayal etc. etc."

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि चीन ने ८ सितम्बर को हम पर हमला किया। केवल इतना ही नहीं, उससे ५, ६ वर्ष पहले से चीन धीरे-धीरे आक्रमण करता चला आ रहा है और हमारे एक बहुत बड़े भूभाग पर उसने अपना कब्जा कर लिया। राष्ट्रपति से जनता यह आशा करती थी कि वह कम से कम बतलाते कि इस ८ सितम्बर से पहले चीन एग्रैसर था या नहीं था और यदि वह एग्रैसर था तो क्या यह आशा की जा सकती थी जैसी कि आज की जा रही है कि हम शांतिपूर्ण उपायों से उसके एग्रैसन को खाली करा लेंगे। इतना बड़ा हमला हुआ। हमने उसे हमला शायद माना नहीं और राष्ट्रपति ने उसका कोई उल्लेख भी नहीं किया। इससे तो केवल एक ही बात स्पष्ट होती है कि ८ सितम्बर से पहले के हमले को हमने हमला नहीं माना। उसे कुछ पीसफुल एग्रैसन की संज्ञा दी गई। उसके बाद ८ सितम्बर वाला जो एग्रैसन हुआ उसको एग्रैसन कहा जाता है। लेकिन फिर भी हम कुछ न कर सके। केवल यही किया कि हमने यह नौन-एलाइनमैंट का जो इतना नारा पीटा था, इतना ढोल पीटा था उसे आंशिक रूप में तोड़ देना पड़ा और हमारी सरकार को वैस्टर्न कंट्रीज से सहायता लेनी ही पड़ी। भारत सरकार ने उनसे सहायता ली। फिर अंत में क्या हुआ ? चीन ने अपने आप हमें माफ कर दिया, हमें छोड़ दिया, जाओ हम और अधिक तुम्हारे ऊपर एग्रैशन नहीं करते। उतना एग्रैशन और हमारा अपमान करके छोड़ दिया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बलात्कार कर के छोड़ दिया।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : आज हम आशा करते थे और देश इस बात की राष्ट्रपति से अपेक्षा करता था कि गत नवम्बर मास में स सदन में चीनी आक्रमणकारियों को भारत भूमि से बाहर खदेड़ने का जो संकल्प लिया गया था उस प्रतिज्ञा के बारे में वे राष्ट्र को कुछ आश्वासन देते कि हम उस पर दृढ़ हैं परन्तु ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है जिससे कि आज मन में बड़ा क्षोभ और परेशानी है। हम समझ नहीं पाते कि सरकार अब क्या करने जा रही है और उसका क्या इरादा है ? चीन से हमें बराबर धोखा हुआ है। यह बारबार कहा गया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है और प्रैसीडैंट के इस भाषण में भी आया है परन्तु अंत में फिर भी कहा गया है : --

"Our country, committeed as it is to peaceful methods, will

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always endeavour to solve disputes peacefully."

एग्रैशन जो ८ सितम्बर से पहले हमारे ऊपर हुआ उसे हम पीसफुली सोल्व करने की कोशिश करते रहे। दुबारा चीन ने ८ सितम्बर को फिर हम पर हमला किया और दुबारा हमें धोखा हुआ और इसके बाद भी वह ८ सितम्बर की लाइन के लिए हमारी सरकार ने कोलम्बो प्रपोजल्स के रूप में फिर से मान लिया और आज भी हम यह दावा करते हैं कि अब भी हम चीन को पीसफुली पीछे हटा देंगे? कहां तक यह हो सकेगा मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up non-official business now. The hon. Member may continue on Monday.

14.30 hrs.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 13)
by Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

YOUNG PERSONS (HARMFUL PUBLICATIONS) AMENDMENT BILL

(Amendment of section 2)
by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Young Persons (Harmul Publications) Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

WORKING JOURNALISTS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new Section 7A)
by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

14.32 hrs.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of sections 4 and 6)
by Shri Sham Lal Saraf

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board

Act, 1948 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following 30 members, namely, Shri Joachim Alva, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Bhakt Darshan, His Highness Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo, Shri R. Dharmalingam, Shri J. N. Hazarika, Shri Harish Chandra Heda, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, Shri Lalit Sen, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi, Shri David Munzni, Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Shri S. K. Paramasivan, Shri Man Singh P. Patel, Shri Rajeshwar Patel, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Bishan Chander Seth, Shri M. Shankaraiya, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri S. Siddanan-jappa, Shri S. M. Siddiah, Shri Sivamurthi Swami, Shri G. G. Swell, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Ravindra Varma, Shrimati V. Vimla Devi and Shri Sham Lal Saraf, with instructions to report by the first day of the next Session.

Sir, originally I had the intention to move a Bill for amending two or three sections of the Act. But in last June for the first time after being elected as a member on the Central Silk Board by this august House I felt that this Board that was constituted in 1948 by an Act known as the Central Silk Board Act had done wonderful work all these years but the magnitude of the work was so much now that its constitution required to be changed. In the first instance I felt that steps should be taken to enable the Board to meet more often than it used to meet up till now. The Board comprising of thirty-eight members or so meets twice a year, in spite of the fact that this industry is rapidly growing—about which I shall be speaking in some detail. I felt that a Board constituted of so many interests and numbering thirty-eight and meeting only twice a year may not be able to do justice to the cause of this industry which is spreading, and has spread, all over the country. Keeping that in view I first wanted, by introducing this Bill, to lessen the number of members on the Board and, secondly, to give a little democratic shape to its constitutional formation and then to see what might happen later.

After this Bill was introduced in August last, a number of my hon. colleagues, both from my own party and from the opposition, who talked to me on this subject have felt increasingly interested to know a little more about this industry and how better and better attention could be given to this industry in order to give benefit to the people as a whole.

In 1948 when this Act was passed and in 1949 when this Board was constituted under this Act and it began to work, I must say that at that time the entire industry was disjointed. That is the first point. The second point is that in the different States where this industry has its different operations, there was very little common thinking or common action on the part of those who were engaged in this industry. But as a result of the formation of this Board—I speak from personal experience, because I have been associated in some way with the working of the Board for some time and I can safely say that it has created the feeling all over the country that only if the people, the technicians, the people in charge, those who are engaged in this industry all over the country have a common thinking and a common approach, that alone will save this industry and give the persons engaged therein the full benefit of its potential.

What has been achieved so far is marvellous, and I must commend it and pay my compliments to the Government who have formulated the scheme and to its experts who have worked on the Board and who have

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

helped in the working of the industry. But fifteen years have passed. The body has grown so much, the magnitude of the work is so much that the cover over it is too small firstly in its working, in the approach and also in dovetailing the efforts that are put in by the different States in the country.

If you permit me, I would like to explain that in this industry we have two categories, firstly the mulberry silk and, secondly, the non-mulberry silk. In regard to mulberry silk at the moment there are eleven States where this industry is well established and is making increasing progress, and also in three Centrally-administered areas namely Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. As regards non-mulberry silk the States concerned are Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa and West Bengal, and this industry has been there for ages. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the condition of this important industry in the country. I find—it is not due to anybody's fault—that while more attention has been possible on the part of this Board, the Government, the States or on the part of the industry so far as mulberry silk is concerned, but as regards non-mulberry silk the attention that it ought to get is not possible unless the Board is thoroughly reorganised and reconstituted giving it a new shape and form. Then only will it be possible that the whole industry can be looked after and the whole industry can be given all the assistance which is necessary and which should certainly be given to it.

Please permit me, Sir, to explain—because there might be some misunderstandings in some quarters and therefore I would like to clear them up—that my moving this Bill never means that I would like in any way that the representation of the other States should be cut down and, secondly, it is not that because I come from a particular State, therefore it should get more representation. That is far from my mind. What I really wanted was this, as I said, while I started my speech, that having attended only the first meeting of this Board after having been elected from this House, I had certain feelings. Keeping that in view I have just moved the amendment of two or three sections of this Act which is already on the statute book. But during these few months—I had introduced the Bill in August last—during the last four or five months I found by contact with other friends that they all want something more to be done in this matter. Therefore, I am taking this opportunity of explaining my mind, my feelings and also the feelings of my friends with whom I have come in contact during the last few months, and I am placing them before the House in order to know what is there in the mind of Government in regard to these matters

Keeping that in view, I would like to submit that in regard to pure mulberry silks, we have silks developed on univoltine races, silks developed on bivoltine races, and silks developed on multivoltine races. It is silk which is produced out of the univoltine races which is supposed to be the best in quality, in fibre and everything else, and then only the other silks come. Today, Jammu and Kashmir State from where I happen to come to this House is the only State in the country where univoltine races have been bred for the last few centuries. There was a time when this industry had made so much progress that the filatures existing at that time in Jammu and Kashmir, up to the early twenties, was one of the largest units in the whole world, but due to negligence, and due to apathy on the part of the Central Government then, this industry, instead of making further progress, had deteriorated so much that even today it is not half of what it used to be forty or forty-five or fifty years back. It

might be of some little surprise to those friends who are interested in the sericulture industry to know that Panjab comes next as far as the rearing of univoltine races is concerned. But I may ask my hon. friends from Punjab whether they themselves know about it; perhaps one or two only may know something about it. But taking them as a whole, they will not know much about it. I feel very much elated that I have got this opportunity of bringing home to a few friends here and to the Members of this House the position of this industry in the country. When I explain the economic potential and the employment of potential of this industry, the entire House will agree with me that the attention of Government is immediately called for in order to look to certain aspects of this industry. That would help the people who are working in this industry, and also help the country as a whole.

As far as mulberry silk is concerned, as I have said, univoltine races are being reared in Kashmir, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore and a small part of Madras. As far as bivoltine and multivoltine races are concerned, much of it is being produced in Mysore, and there is no doubt about it. But what happens over and above that?

As far as non-mulberry silk is concerned, it can be divided into three categories, namely Tasar, Eri and Muga silks. The States where these are mostly produced are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa and West Bengal. And lately, these silks are produced by the peasants and others in these States, and they utilise them for local and common use. But very lately, as a result of the efforts on the part of our Central Government, and particularly of the Department of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a very good market has developed in the foreign countries, for Tusar, and for the other varieties known as pure mulberry silks.

In view of thris, it becomes necessary that certain aspects of this industry should be looked into in the proper manner. Today, we have a Central Silk Board, and as I have said already, they have done their job. They have done it wonderfully, no doubt. But today, the board is located in Bombay far away from those areas where we have central operations so far as non-mulberry silk is concerned. I must again pay my compliments to the chairmen who have served from time to time on this board, because I happen to know four or five of them including the present gentleman who is holding the present job. They have all done their job well. They have also been functioning as Textile Commissioners, and over and above that job, they are given the additional job of working as chairmen of this board. My feeling is that the time has now come when Government should set up an independent board with an independent policy and also enable it to function independently so that they can coordinate the efforts of all the States in the country. It is true that some coordination has been there, but that has mostly been in an advisory capacity. Today, the Central Silk Board or any authority in the Centre cannot say 'No' to anything anywhere, as far as this industry is concerned. They cannot stop anybody going wrong anywhere, because it is left to the States themselves to do what they like.

Therefore, I would say with all the emphasis at my command, because I have been associated with this industry for nearly nine or ten years now, that the Central Government must give shape and form now to the central agency which will control this industry in such a manner that they will have the authority to say how this industry should run, how it should be manned, and how it should be looked after. Several measures are needed before this whole industry can really compete in the world market.

Japan started long after us, but Japan has captured the whole world.

[Shri Shan. Lal Saraf]

Why? This is because they have looked to certain basic things. Firstly, they have looked to better organisation of the industry at all levels. Secondly, from the very beginning, they have been very particular about having a protective tariff for protecting their industry from competition from outside. Thirdly, they have taken very great care about research at all levels of this very important industry. But what have we done in our country in this regard?

It is obvious that whatever has been possible has been done. Considering the manner in which the board is constituted today, I would say that they have done their job well, but that is not enough, and that cannot be enough, and that will not serve our purpose. Again, expert advice should be available to the country. From the day this board was constituted, Government certainly could lay hands on one or two experts, only, who have been working in this board. One of them has been a vice-chairman of this board, and he is certainly one of the topmost experts in the country, and the other has been the secretary of this board for a number of years, and he has now retired; I am very happy to learn that Uttar Pradesh Government have now employed him as their adviser as far as this industry is concerned. But that is all. Once, I happened to have a talk with the Minister of Industry, Shri Kanungo, about manning even the present board in the proper manner. Unless and until we follow the pattern of Japan, which has now come up to the top as far as the entire sericulture industry in the world is concerned, we may not succeed, and we may not be able to achieve the objective that is before us and that should be before us.

Therefore, I would submit that we should make it possible for expert advice to be available all over the country, which is not available today. With your permission, I would say that I happen to know the position of this industry in most of the States, and I happen to know most of the gentlemen who are in charge of this industry in the States, and I can say safely that there are very few experts left in the country today, and the few that are there are already saddled with this work in their respective States. Therefore, the time has come when Government should take immediate steps to see that experts are available at all levels, in all the branches of the board, and in all the States, so that the States can be properly guided and properly disciplined by the central agency.

When I am on the silk industry, and I am emphasising the importance of it, it does not take away from my eyes the importance of another industry which is also important. After agriculture, the second important cottage industry in this country is the handloom industry, but next to that comes the sericulture industry.

The sericulture industry involves a four-tier process. Firstly, there is the part of agricultural activity like mulberry culture in the Mulberry tree and bush plantations and so on. Then comes the production of the silkworm seed, which is a very important part of the industry, which I should say is an industry within an industry. Then, thirdly, there is cocoon rearing; then fourthly, there is reeling, and fifthly, there is weaving etc.

As regards the employment potential of this industry, I would say this. We have heard a number of times in this House about unemployment. We have heard reports on providing employment to Adivasis, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They would certainly be benefited by this industry. I would submit in all humility that sericulture can be one of the best means for giving employment to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in particular.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I would require at least another ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted is only 1½ hours, and there are some hon. Members who want to speak on this.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I would require at least half an hour to put forward the whole case before the Government and I would like to know what Government have to say in regard to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some other hon. Members also who want to speak.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Certainly, they can speak. I would take another ten minutes at least. Otherwise, I would not be in a position to place the entire case before you. I would not go into the details, but I would just submit the points only.

My submission is that if the mulberry silk and non-mulberry silk activities are geared properly, I can assure this House that it will provide a good opportunity of giving employment to the Adibasis, and to the Scheduled Castes and other Scheduled Tribes who are far behind the rest of the population. They can easily take to mulberry plantations, mulberry nurseries, seed production, cocoon rearing, silk reeling and weaving and so on.

Then, as far as the end-production of this industry is concerned, it starts with weaving. Before we enter the stage of weaving, we have the reeling industry. We manufacture most of the yarn within the country. I can assure you that the apparel made out of silk, both mulberry and non-mulberry, is utilised by people right from the poorest class to the richest class. If I explain before you the economy of this industry in one State like Mysore, you will find that hundreds of thousands of men and women wear cloth manufactured out of the cheaper varieties of charka silks. In these mulberry silks, there are other varieties. We have the filature silk, the cottage-based silk and charka silk. As far as the better quality of silk is concerned, we make very beautiful fabrics which the richer population consumes, which are sold all over the country and are also being exported. Export of silk was taking place in the past also for many many centuries.

Keeping this in view, we must recognise that it can satisfy the demand of more of our population at all levels within the country, if this industry is given a proper shape and proper form and is properly handled. If opportunities are provided, better and more acceptable fabrics can be manufactured for the foreign markets. If this is done, I am sure we will be able to develop our foreign trade in this commodity in a pretty good manner.

Since we started exporting these fabrics along with other things, we have seen that year after year our export has been increasing, both quantity-wise and also in money value. My purpose in moving this Motion and explaining all these points is to draw the attention of Government to the importance of getting this industry reorganised as a whole. Today if our sericulture industry is alive, it is mainly because of the high tariff walls that we have raised against the import of better silks from Japan, China and other countries which are exporting silk of that quality. Keeping that in mind, if the present position continues as it is, if it is not improved properly, how long can we have these tariff walls? How long will it be possible for us to compete with other countries in the foreign markets? From that angle also, the time has come—it is ripe now—for Government to give very close and immediate attention to this aspect of the question also. Then alone it may be possible for us to save this industry for the benefit of the people as a whole.

I come from Jammu and Kashmir. What is the potential of this industry

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

in that State? As you know, if we look into the topography of my State, we will find that only a part of it is a contiguous to the Punjab plains. The rest are the Outer Shivaliks, the Inner Shivaliks, sub-mountainous and mountainous areas. Therefore, it is very difficult, it is not yet possible, with the modern concept of industrialisation of a country or State, to develop industries as speedily as possible there. But an industry like sericulture has been introduced in all the climes. I may tell you that in that small State we have got all the climates found in the country. The mulberry tree has been introduced in all the climates and altitudes where there is human habitation. It has begun to provide employment to our men and women in all those areas. When this experiment has succeeded there, why not elsewhere in the country?

Therefore, my submission is that the potential that this industry has, needs to be galvanised, the sooner the better, because then alone we will be able to save this industry. I know other hon. Members are keen to speak, but before concluding I would again state that the purpose of moving this motion is to draw the attention of the Government to the state of this industry and to let hon. Members of this House know what its representatives can do and should do when it elects them on Board like the Central Silk Board. I attended the meetings once and then a second time. I need not say here now what we have done there. I can assure you that the two of us, myself and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad who, incidentally, is not here in the House just now, have done our best. It is as a result of our being there and knowing the state of affairs that I have been able to move this motion. I hope Government and the House will give consideration to the submissions I have made.

श्री कछवाय (देवास): उपाध्यक्ष जी, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I wish to speak. I come from a State which is concerned with the sericulture industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum has been challenged. The bell may be rung—Now there is quorum.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following 30 members, namely, Shri Joachim Alva, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Bhakt Darshan, His Highness Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo, Shri R. Dharmalingam, Shri J. N. Hazarika, Shri Harish Chandra Heda, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, Shri Lalit Sen, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi, Shri David Munzni, Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Shri S. K. Paramasivan, Shri Man Singh P. Patel, Shri Rajeshwar Patel, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Bishanchander Seth, Shri M. Shankaraiya, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri H. Siddanan-jappa, Shri S. M. Siddiah, Shri Sivamurthi Swami, Shri G. G. Swell, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Ravindra Varma, Shrimati V. Vimla Devi and Shri Sham Lal Saraf, with instruction to report by the first day of the next Session".

Shrimati Renuka Ray *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She is a Member of the Committee.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I have not asked to be on the Committee. I have something to say. I am also on the Central Silk Board.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow her to speak as a special case.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I had given notice of an amendment. Could it be moved now or afterwards?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Is it in time?

Shri Bade: Yes, I gave notice yesterday. It is to the effect that instead of two, it should be one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only a motinn for reference to a Select Committee. His amendment is to a clause. If the motion is accepted, it will be passed on to the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shrimati Renuka Ray *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give you a chance after Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is very difficult to fight with a woman.

An Hon. Member: A lady.

Shri D C. Sharma: Yes.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I prefer the word 'woman' to 'lady'.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I welcome this Bill, but I do not know what is there in it that should be referred to a Select Committee. This Bill has only three clauses and I do not see any reason why 30 wise Members of this House should be asked to amend these clauses. Though I welcome the spirit of the iBll, I think it would be a sheer waste of time to refer to it a Select Committee.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Has he heard me fully?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. He was sitting here all through his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is hardly any necessity for 30 Members to come and sit for so many days and have so many sittings in order to sit in judgment on this Bill. The whole thing is so obvious, because I do not think it introduces any revolutionary changes, any far-reaching changes. Only the set-up of the Board has been changed.

15 hrs.

First of all, I would say that I have taken down copious notes from the speech which my hon. friend made, and I think I can refer to them.

When I went to Japan in 1939, and visited some silk factories there, I was told that the condition of civilisation in a country could be judged and should be judged by the number of yards of silk that were used *per capita* in that country. That was one of the measuring rods of civilisation that was given to us when I visited that country, and I think there is some truth in it.

Silk is something very ancient, and it has been a very noble, lordly and expensive wear throughout the ages. It has been the badgke of aristocracy sometimes. It has been the symbol of privilege sometimes. It has also been a badge of renunciation some times

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sanctity and purity also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has also had some ritual significance because at the time of rituals Hindus make use of silk cloth and robes. All these things are there, and I think that as a nation our countrymen are silk-minded. They love silk, and they want to make use of silk as much as they can.

In some countries they make use of silk for paintings and other things like curtains. There are some countries where beautiful paintings are done on silk. I think in our country also things are done in that way, but they are not done generally on such a big scale. We do not have painters and artists in this country who can paint beautiful pictures on silk. So, silk can be put to many uses, and I think it is necessary that we should attend to this industry as much as we can. We should pay more heed to this industry now than we have been doing before.

I do not want to go into the question of the constitution of the Board. Of

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

course, the hon. Mover has said that he has made the Board more workable. I take him at his word. It may be more workable as devised by him, but I find that some States have been ommitted from reference in this Bill. He said there was a type or silk which was very popular in my State, but I do not gnd any mention of that State here. There are some Union Territories where the silk industry if kept going. There is no mention of then I feel this Board should be made as representative of the different States and Union Territories of India as possible, so that all those who are engaged in the industry an have a say in the matter, so that all the different kinds of experiences can be pooled for the benefit of this country.

We have the Indian Tea Board and the Indian Coffee Board. It has been said by the hon. Member that this Board has only an advisory capacity. I do not know what else the Board can do, but I can say one thing, that this Board should enlarge its functions to serve the purpose of salesmanship. The Tea and Coffee Boards serve as good salesmen of tea and coffee respectively. This Board should also serve as a good salesman of silk, and if it is already doing it, it should do it on a bigger scale, so that it does not remain only a kind of paper organisation, making certain observations, but becomes a healthy organ of marketing not only in this country but also abroad.

We are doing everything to promote the sale of tea and coffee in other parts of the world. We have spent a lot of money on propaganda for tea and coffee in some countries of the world. We are trying to make at least the U.S.A. tea-minded. I do not know how far we have succeeded, but we are making some attempts in that direction. In the same way, I think we should promote the sale of silk.

The hon. Member said that Japan has captured the silk market. I think it is a very competitive market, and it requires a lot of ktill and traning, hereditary skill and all that kind of thing. I think the market should be captured by us also.

The Silk Board should not only be interested in the marketing of silk, but it should also be interested in giving training to those who want to go in for this kind of thing. After all, this thing has been going on for ages, and most of the skill is acquired. There are some training institutions here and there, but they do not serve the people in general. So, this oBard should also give training to people.

I know there is a Sericulture Research Institute in my constituency, and I think it is doing good work, but my difficulty is this, that the research which is done by that centre does not percolate to the persons engaged in the industry. It remains only a kind of scientific investigation or scientific research. It does not promote better production of silk, better rearing of silk worms, better plantation of mulberry trees. It does not promote that kind of thing, and therefore what is needed is that this Board should undertake these duties on a much bigger scale.

I find that in our new scheme of higher secondary education we are emphasizing the need of the study of some craft. There are ome who do not want that we should take to spinning and weaving. I remember sitting at a meeting where an officer of the Education Department of the State said that people looked down upon spinning and weaving. I felt very annoyed when he made that statement. I think he had to withdraw it. There are all kinds of crafts which are being studied at school for the purpose of passing the higher secondary school examination. I feel that in some States where this industry has made some strides, this craft should be made a part of the education of students who are going up for the higher secondary school examination. I think this craft should be taught from the

very beginning to the end of the higher secondary school. I think it is very important, and I believe that this can be done by the Central Silk Board.

The Silk Board can also be a very effective organ of publicity. We have so many exhibitions now going on all over the country, and they are doing some good to us. We take exhibitions out of this country and we show people whatever handicrafts and other things there are. I think this board should also organise things of that kind.

I read some days back in the papers that the Planning Minister was thinking of having planning boards for every State. I welcome this idea. Similarly, there should be State silk boards one for each State so that every State can look after its interest with greater care and through the Central board they can pool their experience together and make use of the knowledge they have got.

So far as the constitution of the board is concerned, there are certain omission; the number has been reduced in some cases. By clause 2(1) something has been done to give representation to the technicians of the silk industry. It is a welcome feature.

I think the Minister should give us an assurance that he will try to put into effect all the suggestions that have been given, and that there should be no need to appoint at Select Committee.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr. Deputy-Speaker.....

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, I represent a constituency where 80 per cent of the silk is consumed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am calling her as a special case.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Sir, I shall not take long time. I fully agree with the *Statement of Objects and Reasons* of this Bill and also with the speech of the hon. Member about the changes required in the Central Silk Board, of which I am a member representing the district which has the biggest amount of sericulture in West Bengal. But I fail to see how in this Bill, things mentioned in the *Statement of Objects and Reasons* or in the illuminating speech made by the hon Member, are reflected in the clauses. The hon. Member wants certain changes in the constitution of the Central Silk Board. I do not see it reflected in the Bill except that the representatives from Parliament have been reduced from six to four and representation for West Bengal has been reduced and representation for Jammu and Kashmir increased correspondingly . . . (*interruptions*) Section 6(1) of the Act refers to election of a Vice-Chairman from among the members of the board whereas clause 3 says that the board shall elect a Vice-Chairman. The difference is that instead of electing a member as Vice-Chairman, anybody can now be elected. I do not see how this Bill in any manner meets the requirements that are necessitated by the development of the silk industry in the country. I agree with the hon. Member that since 1948 when the board came into existence, it has done good work; we should congratulate it for that. Present conditions make it necessary to change certain things. I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister not to accept the Select Committee as suggested by the hon. Member but take note of all that has been said.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: All the same, the Hon. Member gave her consent to serve on the Select Committee.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: But I had not seen the Bill then; I was told only about the *Statement of Objects and Reasons*, and I am all in favour of that even now. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of the discussions here and of the need for changes in the constitution of the Silk Board as it is today not only in regard to the membership or representation on the Board.... (*Interruptions.*) As Shri Sharma pointed out,

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

the Silk Board, like the Coffee Board and the Tea Board should lay emphasis on the export needs. I do not say that the Silk Board has no such intention or no work is now done to improve quality or for enforcing quality control. But steps in this direction have not been as adequate as in the case of Coffee Board and Tea Board. Therefore, my request to the hon. Member is to take note of everything that has been said here and bring a more comprehensive Bill which will not only go into the matter of present representation but will try to give proper attention to the silk-growing areas, the places where silk-weaving takes place and also the other areas which may have potentialities for silk industry. Because, if due encourgement is given, it will help increasing the employment potential in the country and earn us foreign exchange. With these words, I request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill.

श्री बड़े : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ, ने जो बिल इस सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। मैं उसका समर्थन इसलिए करता हूं कि उन्होंने एक बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर इस सदन और शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

मैं देखता हूं कि इस बिल को सदन के सामने रखते हुए माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में इस बिल के जो उद्देश्य प्रकट किये, उनमें और इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्ज में बहुत फर्क है। स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्ज में उन उद्देश्यों और उन बातों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है, जो कि उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कही हैं। उनके भाषण से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि एक अलग सिल्क बोर्ड बनाने की जरूरत है। शासन को तो पहले ही ऐसे बोर्ड का निर्माण करना चाहिए था, लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि इस बिल में उसके बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में एक बड़ा सेरीकल्चर फार्म है, जहां पर सिल्क उद्योग की तरफ काफी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में कोशा सिल्क की इंडस्ट्री बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रही है और बहुत से लोगों की रोजी-रोटी उस पर निर्भर है।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, कि माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में जिन उद्देश्यों की चर्चा की है, उनकी पूर्ति इस बिल के द्वारा नहीं हो सकती है। शासन को इस सम्बन्ध में एक काम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए। अगर इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाए और वहां पर एक पूर्ण और काम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल तैयार किया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि प्रस्तावक महोदय के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो जायगी।

इस बिल में सैंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड एक्ट १९४८ के जो एक्सट्रैक्ट दिये हुए हैं, उनको पढ़ने से तो इतना ही मालूम पड़ता है और साथ ही साथ जो उन्होंने एमेंडमेंट दिये हैं, उनको पढ़ने से इतना ही मालूम पड़ता है कि वह मैम्बरशिप में थोड़ी सी घटा-बढ़ी करना चाहते हैं। थोड़ी सी इसमें प्राविंशिलिज्म दिखाई देती है। शायद उनका उददेश्य वैसा नहीं होगा। लेकिन जम्मू और काश्मीर के एक के बजाय दो मैम्बर रखने की तजवीज उन्होंने पेश की है। इस तरह की आशंका तब होना स्वाभाविक है। उन्होंने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में कहा है कि वैसी कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन एक के बजाय दो मैम्बर जम्मू और काश्मीर के होने चाहियें, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है।

तीस मैम्बर उन्होंने क्यों लिये हैं, इसके बारे में उन्होंने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में कुछ नहीं कहा है। तीस मैम्बरों की कोई जरूरत महसूस नहीं देती है।

मैं केवल इतनी ही अपील करना चाहता हूं कि शासन को एक बिल लाना चाहिये। अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में उन्होंने कहा है कि एक सैंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड अलग होना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ जापान से जो कम्पीटीशन का हम को सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसको भी ध्यान में रखना है और विक्रय करने की कोशिश करनी है। हमारे माल के एक्सपोर्ट को उत्तेजन मिलना चाहिये। ये जो बातें उन्होंने कही हैं, इनकी पूर्ति तो इस बिल से नहीं होती है। इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को सिलैक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो इसमें इतनी एमेंडमेंट करनी पड़ेंगी कि एमेंडमेंट जो होंगी वे बिल के बजाय अधिक होंगी। जो बिल के प्रस्तुतकर्ता का उद्देश्य है, वह इस बिल से पूरा नहीं होने वाला है, मैम्बरों की घटबढ़ करने से ही उनका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता है। इसवास्ते मेरी शासन से प्रार्थना है कि एक कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल वह लायें और आश्वान दें कि ऐसा बिल वे लायेंगे और यदि ऐसा होता है तो इस बिल को सिलैक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और अगर ऐसा आश्वासन नहीं मिलता है तो जरूर इसको सिलैक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shankaraiya is also a Member of the Select Committee.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): Yes; but otherwise I may not have a chance to speak as a representative of Mysore, and Mysore is the pioneer in this respect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I permit him.

Shri Shankaraiya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill and in supporting the Bill, I wish to say that Mysore has been the pioneer in this industry, and it has been suffering in respect of this industry. The whole silk industry is now at a stage that the matter has to be reviewed and careful attention has to be paid in view of the fact that the filatures are at a stand-still and facing the risk of being closed.

The whole industry depends upon the production of silk. Now, no doubt the Central Silk Board has been doing very good work. Even though the Silk Board has been there since 1948 and the industry has been very, very old, still, we have not been able to stabilise the industry. It is only for the last three or four years, or, let us say, five years, after the second year, of the second Plan, that efforts have been made by the Board to give adequate financial assistance, formulate schemes, do research work and give some aid to the filature centres so as to see that the industry is put on a stable basis. Some system of co-ordination and systematic work have been there only since the last two or three years, but in spite of it, the progress has been very slow.

The bottlenecks have been two-fold. One is that of finance and the other is the lack of co-ordination. These are the two bottlenecks that have been persisting and hindering the progress and stabilisation of this industry. Mysore has been producing nearly 70 to 80 per cent of mulberry silk in the whole country. The rest of the quantity is produced by Kashmir, and all the other States put together will not be able to produce even five per cent of mulberry silk. Of course, much silk is being produced under the charkha basis, but for industrial development and for the silk that is needed for defence purposes, the silk can be produced only by filatures. Now, the filature centres are situated only in Mysore and nowhere else. One filature centre is situated in Kashmir and is run by the Jammu and Kashmir Government. It is already running a great risk and at a loss also, with great difficulty. So

[Shri Shankaraiya]

far as Mysore filatures are concerned, they are now at a stage of closing down. There has been a heavy loss. The cost of production is high. Many of the basins there are very old and the industry has come to a crisis. When I happened to be on the Board this matter was brought before the Board and they appointed a committee known as the Dey Committee. That committee went into the entire working of the filatures and gave several suggestions to the Board, but the Board has not been able to implement them on account of the lack of finance, lack of co-ordination and lack of initiative. If there had been a Central Silk Board with executive powers with an independent Chairman who could put these things right and take immediate action, the difficulties could have been avoided. Even now the Mysore Government have made several representations to the Silk Board and to the Central Government to see that immediate help is given to the filatures. Otherwise the filatures will have to starved. They are running at a heavy loss. Unless financial aid, equipment and subsidies are given, the filatures will have to be closed and the whole silk industry will have to come to a standstill. The charkhas may continue, but that is an inferior variety of silk. But superior variety of silk is required for the purposes of exporting and for the purposes of defence, such as the manufacture of parachutes. So, the filature industry must be kept running; if they are closed the industry will come to a standstill, and that is why I request the Government to see that a proper Board is constituted, which can implement the measures, study things and pass on the research work that is being made so that the industry is put on a firm basis. The plea of the Mysore Government has to be considered immediately so as to see that the filatures are helped.

So far as the charkha industry is concerned, they have got their own problem. A new basin system has been introduced and it has not been popularised. The main bottleneck is one of finance. When the Silk Board meets, while framing the budget and passing it, the main difficulty that would face them will be, how to appropriate the small amount that has been given to the Board, as between the several States, when big States are lagging behind and suffering. The smaller States are also coming up and they also require to be financed, and in the end the Silk Board is finding itself helpless and in a mess.

A study group has been appointed and they have also given a report, and made several recommendations for the stabilisation of this industry both with regard to weaving and sericulture, and particularly about sericulture. Many of these recommendations have not been implemented. The report has been in the hands of the Central Silk Board and the Government for the last three years. Not even five per cent of the recommendations have been implemented. They have toured all over the country, have seen the sericulture industry and have reviewed it and pointed out all the problems and again there is the Dey Committee's report also with regard to the Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir filatures, and unless something is done in a concrete way, unless financial assistance is given, the whole industry will be at a standstill, and the Government will have to spend even five times more than what it need spend by taking timely action and providing more funds. I hope the Government will see that the Central Silk Board is properly constituted with effective powers given to them to implement the schemes and carry on research work.

I would like to make one other point and that is with regard to the location of the Silk Board office. The office is located in Bombay. Bombay is not a centre of sericulutre industry; it is only a business centre, and the head office of the Textile Commissioner is there. There is no reason

for the Silk Board office to be situated at Bombay. It must be located either in Jammu and Kashmir or in Mysore which happens to produce nearly 70 to 80 per cent of silk in the country. If it is located at Bangalore, the sericulturists, the weavers and others might make use of it. The implementation of the schemes could be easier. Formerly, the office was located at Bangalore, but subsequently, I do not know for what reasons, it was shifted to Bombay. Both the Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir Governments have been agitating and urging that the office of the Board must be situated at Bangalore or in Jammu and Kashmir. The point is, the Textile Commissioner happens to be the Chairman of the Board now. No doubt the previous two Textile Commissioners were very much interested in this and they have been taking a good deal of personal interest also. But never the less because they happen to be Textile Commissioners, with so much of work that enjoins on them, they cannot pay full attention to this important industry. Therefore, I would suggest that a Board, just like the Tea Board, Coffee Board or the Cotton Committee or the Spices Committee—an independent Board with a non-official chairman, with executive powers—be formed for this industry. If there is such a board, it can see to it that all these things are implemented and the silk industry is stabilised.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री नूनगो जी को इसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि वह हमारे क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को जानते हैं, और उनके कारण हमारे क्षेत्र की सिल्क की बहुत सी समस्याएं हल हुई हैं। लेकिन मैं दूसरी तरफ यह भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में करीब १३ लाख किलोग्राम सिल्क का धागा बनता है, उसमें से बनारस सिर्फ साढ़े तीन लाख पाउंड सिल्क के धागे का प्रयोग कर सकता है। बाकी करीब दो करोड़ रुपए का सिल्क बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है जो कि जापान से आता है।

१३ लाख किलोग्राम सिल्क का धागा जो देश में होता है उसमें से ९ लाख पाउंड मैसूर में तैयार होता है और ढाई लाख पाउंड काश्मीर में तैयार होता है। मसूर के सिल्क में से काशी केवल डेढ़ लाख पाउंड सिल्क का प्रयोग कर सकता है। जो साढ़े तीन लाख पाउंड से ज्यादा सिल्क आवश्यक होता है वह बाहर से आता है। हमें यह कोशिश करनी है कि यह जो बाहर से सिल्क का इम्पोर्ट होता है यह अब बन्द होना चाहिये कारण इससे हिन्दुस्तान का दो करोड़ रुपया फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में बाहर जाता है। इस वक्त हम क़रीब ६४ हजार किलोग्राम सिल्क बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है हिन्दुस्तान से ८६ लाख रुपए का सिल्क का सामान हर साल बाहर जाता है। लेकिन एक्सपोर्ट की इतनी ज्यादा डिमांड है कि हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर पाते। जब कि बाहर हमारे माल के लिये मारकेट है तो उसको हमें कैप्चर करना चाहिए।

हमारे वेदों में और शास्त्रों में सिल्क का जिक्र आता है। उसको हमारे यहां चिनांशुक कहते थे। हमारे चीनी भाई कहते हैं कि हमने सिल्क को यह नाम दिया है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। संस्कृत में चिनांशुक सिल्क को कहते हैं और चूंकि वह पहले चीन से आता था इसलिये उस देश का नाम चीन पड़ गया। तो चीन को यह नाम हिन्दुस्तान का दिया हुआ है।

श्री बड़े : इसी तरह दाल चीनी को भी नाम दिया गया है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : राम चन्द्र जी के विवाह में काशी का सिल्क गया था। यह बहुत पवित्र माना जाता है। लेकिन यह

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

सब होते हुए भी हम एक छटांक सिल्क काशी में पैदा नहीं करते। हम जो सिल्क काम में लाते हैं वह या तो बंगलौर से आता है, या काश्मीर से आता है या जापान से आता है। पांच करोड़ रुपए का सिल्क हम बनारस में खरीदते हैं। देश में ही यह काम में नहीं आता बल्कि इसका अमरीका आदि को भी एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है। हमारे मित्र ने इस विधेयक को पेश करके सरकार का ध्यान इस उद्योग की ओर आकर्षित किया है। यह उद्योग जो कि रामायण काल से काशी में चला आ रहा है इसकी उन्नति होनी चाहिये। इस विधेयक का केवल यही उद्देश्य है कि हमारे सिल्क बोर्ड के संगठन में संशोधन किया जाए।

कानूनगो साहब का जहां तक संबंध है, वह टैक्सटाइल एनक्वारी कमेटी के चैयरमैन रहे हैं और उनको इस का ज्ञान है। हिन्दुस्तान के सिल्क के धागे का काम प्रोटेक्शन के कारण चल रहा है। अगर यह प्रोटेक्शन हटा लिया जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान का यह उद्योग फैल हो सकता है फारिन सिल्क उद्योग के समान। हमारी यह बड़ी विचित्र समस्याएं हैं। इनका हल अवश्य होना चाहिये। मैं कानूनगो साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे बनारस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिल्क दें। बनारस कम से कम १५ करोड़ रुपये के सिल्क का माल तैयार कर सकता है और इस प्रकार आज १५ करोड़ रुपये का माल बाहर भेजा जा सकता है। हमें मैसूर का ढेढ़ लाख पाउंड में से कुछ सिल्क मिलता है। काश्मीर का ढाई लाख पाउंड सिल्क होता है। वह बनारस के टेंडर देने पर भी जितना हम चाहते हैं नहीं मिलता। होता यह है कि हमको जापान के सिल्क पर निर्भर होना पड़ता है। इस लिये मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि सिल्क बोर्ड को सुसंगठित किया जाए ताकि इस उद्योग की उन्नति हो सके।

हम दो करोड़ रुपये का सिल्क इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। उस सिल्क का भाव ३८ रुपए पाउंड है पर वह बम्बई के ब्लैक मार्केट में ६० रुपये पाउंड पर बिकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां सिल्क की कमी है। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हमें ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये। हमारे देश में सिल्क का उत्पादन इतना बढ़ाया जाय कि हमको जापान से सिल्क न मंगाना पड़े। और हम बनारस में १५ करोड़ का सिल्क का सामान बनाकर बाहर भेज सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक के इस अंश का स्वागत करता हूं कि सिल्क बोर्ड को सुसंगठित किया जाए और बढ़ाया जाए।

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my task has been made much easier by the remarks of the various Members who have taken part in the debate and also by the very illuminating speech of the mover. I will start from the bottom-end of the debate and take up the points made by my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh. It is a fact that Banaras has got a reputation for silk fabrics for many thousands of years and not only for centuries, and that reputation still persists. The quality is still maintained. The craftsmen of Banaras are superb. There have been attempts to induce them to go elsewhere out of India. Thanks to their patriotic sense, they have not succumbed to those temptations. The result is that the long tradition of craftsmanship is maintained there.

I am very grateful for the compliment which Shri Raghunath Singh paid me. I know it very well that the Banaras craftsman can work only on the best of materials. If you do not provide him with the best of materials, he cannot maintain the quality

of his work. Here is the conundrum. We produce a certain quantity of silk which is not adequate for our demands. The cost of production of silk is very high and the quality by and large is poor. Naturally, the Silk Board from its very inception has applied its mind with concentration to the objective of improving the quality of silk in India and reducing the cost of production as far as possible. It is not so easy.

The production of silk, as my hon. friend, Shri Saraf has already indicated, is a very complicated process. It is based on agriculture. Unless you have enough of mulberry and the best of mulberry, you cannot have silk. Then, you must have the skill of filature. Otherwise, the silk produced by the worm is wasted, which is happening in India. If the best quality of yarn is available, then only the best weaving skill can be shown.

Shri Saraf has been in charge of the silk industry in one of the premier States of India—the State of Jammu and Kashmir—which has the unique natural advantage and climatic advantage of breeding the best variety of silk worm seeds. India, especially, is grateful to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and its Government, particularly to Shri Saraf during whose tenure an improved variety of strains of silk worm seeds were acclimatised and brought up with remarkably good results in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

But the quantum is too little. In fact, though we ourselves would like to have a rapid increase of production of silk from that origin and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is also anxious about it, we cannot afford to import adequate quantity of the best material, the best strains of seeds that is required. Therefore, there is bound to be some delay.

As has been brought out by various hon. Members who have taken part in this debate, the basic problem is the production of larger quantities of silk of a good quality. Quality is the most important thing. The hon. Member from Mysore has rightly complained about non-implementation of certain recommendations of a certain sub-committee of the Silk Board. All I can plead is that the Silk Board has not a free hand in it. The Government has got to find out how much outlay would result in how much benefit to the national exchequer and not to any section of it.

There are, now, as I have tried to explain, two diametrically opposed interests. One is the silk porducer. Mysore tops the list in the matter of quantum of production. Second comes Bengal and then Kashmir.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Bengal has 10,000 pounds of filature silk.

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figures here; they are in the annual reports. But Kashmir has got better quality of silk. But all the qualities of silk are high priced. That means the cost of production is higher compared to the price of the imported stuff. As I said earlier, if I had the choice left to me alone, then I would have certainly gone in for importing as much of the silk of the best variety as possible from all over the world and fabricating them at Banaras or elsewhere and marketing them. But I should not do it in the interest of the silk producers in this country. After all, no industry can be based upon imported raw material.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is it necessary that you should necessarily come in the way of our silk producers?

Shri Kanungo: That is what I am saying. I said: "If I had the sole choice". I have to temper my own attitute because, after all, the national interest requires that our own source of supply should be stimulated and our quality should be such that we would not need to import silk.

[Shri Kanungo]

Again, I am reminded of my dear friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, when he was in Japan in 1939. Those were the early days when possibly the prosperity of a nation could be judged by the consumption of silk. The world has changed very much now. Now there are other standards. But as far as silk is concerned danger today is the competition from man-made fibres, what they call artificial silk. The competition has been so stiff, particularly in the pricing scale, that even the prosperous filatures in Japan find it difficult to market their silk.

All that I want to submit is that the problem is very complicated indeed, and that the problem cannot be solved merely by changing the composition of the Silk Board as Shri Saraf himself has stated. Shri Saraf is a member of the Silk Board and I have noted the interest of the House in the silk industry which it has evinced. Certainly, between the Board and the Government we ought to find out ways and means of accelerating the progress that has been made so far.

I beg to mention, Sir, that from scratch, in the course of ten years—when the annual report of the Board will be available to hon. Members they will be able to judge—that Board has done good work for which it has got to be congratulated. The research organisation has been set up though it is not fully equipped yet. Again, you must remember that research institutes for silk do not work in isolation. They are connected with the fundamental research in agronomy, in chemistry, in biology, in zoology and various other sciences. The research institute for silk industry has got to depend on them. We are making a great deal of progress in various branches of fundamental research. The results of international research are also available to us, and I believe the scientists who have been working in the recently established institutes will take interest in their work and will prove their worth by the results of their research in the world as well as in India. All that will be available to the industry. But I must say that it is not a type of work where you can expect results in three years or five years. It will take decades, because we had lost interest in this work for hundreds of years and the empirical knowledge that was there was lost to us. Now we have to recover that knowledge scientifically and that is what we are attempting to do.

Shri Saraf also mentioned another significant factor about the improvement of non-mulberry silk in the current world demands. He is correct when he says that enough basic knowledge about non-mulberry silk is not available. I am familiar with the problem because I come from a State—Orissa and Madhya Pradesh—where a large quantity of non-mulberry silk is reared. But our basic knowledge of the breeding process, the feeding process and the multiplication process of silk worms is very elementary. I agree with Shri Saraf that all these things should be attended to. But here I would humbly submit to the House, specially to Shri Saraf, that it must be remembered that the actual working can be done only by the State Governments. Forget, for the time being, the limitations of the Constitution, the Schedules and all that, and the other legal aspects. Even assuming that there is no such bar, even then the Central Silk Board can do precious little in this matter. It can be done only by the States. So, all along, the policy of the Central Government and the Central Silk Board has been to stimulate the interest of the State Governments. They give grants-in-aid to State schemes because the schemes are to be worked out by the States. The executive organisation will also be that of the State. Therefore, I would not agree to the suggestion that the Silk Board should be something like an organisation

which will have the responsibility and duty of overriding the actions of the States. It will not work in such a vast country as ours. Therefore, while I have full sympathy with the objectives which the hon. Member has mentioned and others have supported, I cannot agree with his suggestion.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are the silk research institutes under the control of the States?

Shri Kanungo: No, for research purposes they are under the management of the Board.

These objectives cannot be achieved by merely changing the composition of the Board, where the balancing of the various interests and various States has been very carefully done. If anything is necessary in the light of the present developments about non-mulberry silk, it can be done differently. That is a matter which we can discuss. In fact, I would welcome a discussion with the mover and other Members who are interested in the problem as to how the constitution of the Board can be re-modelled to give effect to most of the ideas which have been expressed in the House. I would request the hon. Member not to press his motion because it will raise a hornet's nest. How can we agree to cut West Bengal which is one of the largest producers of mulberry silk out of the Board? We cannot do that. Punjab is represented there by one of the Joint Directors of Industry. So, the composition has been very carefully done. The eight seats to be nominated by the Central Government used merely to balance the various interests.

Then, I think there is enough justification of the headquarters of the Board being in Bombay. Bombay is, by and large, the commercial capital of India. Further, the largest consumer of silk is Gujerat. Then silk is one of the fibres along with many textile fibres which will compete with each other. So, in my opinion, it is only proper that the Textile Commissioner should be the focus where the different and conflicting claims of the different fibres can be co-ordinated. That is my personal view. I again offer to the hon. Member the suggestion that I will discuss it with him. So, I would request him not to press his motion.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have heard with rapt attention the detailed speech delivered by the hon. Minister. I very much appreciate the sentiments expressed by him, particularly what he has said about my humble self. But I have to offer one or two comments before I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my Bill.

I did not make my suggestion for helping the industry for the simple reason that we are manufacturing the fabrics at Banaras or elsewhere. I have explained in my opening speech in detail why this is necessary in order to develop sericulture.

The hon. Minister referred also to the research work. My submission is that the activities of this industry at all levels have to be co-ordinated. My idea was that the Central Silk Board should function as a policeman so that it can whip every State to function efficiently and that it should co-ordinate every effort in this direction. After all, no State in this country can by itself stand and succeed and survive, so far as sericulture is concerned, unless and until the Centre is in a position to help it. Therefore, my submission is not that the Central Silk Board or any other authority should be delegated with adequate powers so that it may supplement the working of the State. What I meant was co-ordinated effort in making the sericulture industry a success. That is possible only if the Centre moves in the matter and creates an agency. Anyway, I will not go into the details at this stage.

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

I am thankful to the hon. Minister. He is very alive to the immediate needs of this industry and he is in a position and in a mood to take some of us who are interested in this industry and who come from sericultural States into confidence so that we can discuss threadbare as to how the working of this agency can be co-ordinated.

As I said at the beginning, I never meant any interference by the Board into the activities of the States. I only wanted to have a probe made into this industry so that the attention of this Government and this august House can be drawn to this industry. Now I very much appreciate the views expressed by the Minister, especially his assurance. With these words, I would request that I may be permitted to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.57 hrs.

LENGTH OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS (CEILING) BILL

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the fixation of ceiling on the length of cinematograph films produced in the country be taken into consideration."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश में देशी भाषाओं में जो फिल्में तैयार होती हैं, वे बहुत लम्बी होती हैं और उनकी लम्बाई आम तौर पर चौदह पंद्रह हजार फ़ीट होती है। वे फ़िल्में और तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य सामान— फ़िल्म धोने के मसाले, कैमरे और दूसरी चीजें — विदेशों से आती हैं। एक तरफ़ तो हमें बहुत जरूरी चीजों के लिए भी फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलता है और दूसरी तरफ़ हम फ़िल्मों के लिए इतनी ज्यादा फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज जाया करते हैं। अगर लम्बी फ़िल्में देश के लिये जरूरी हों, अगर उन से देखने वालों और इस देश का कुछ फ़ायदा हो, तो यह बात समझ में आ सकती है कि हम उन के लिए फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज ख़र्च करें, परन्तु जहां तक मेरा अनुभव है — मैं बहुत फ़िल्में तो नहीं देखता, महीने में एक दो बार जाता हूं —फ़िल्मों को लम्बा बनाने के लिये उन में ऊल-जलूल दृश्य फ़िल्म निर्माताओं को रखने पड़ते हैं, जिस से देखने वालों को सिर-दर्द हो जाता है और वे यह नहीं समझ पाते कि क्या हो रहा है।

श्री दो० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : क्या माननीय सदस्य बतायेंगे कि क्या वह सिर-दर्द के लिये महीने में एक दो दफ़ा फ़िल्में देखने जाते हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि मैं हिन्दी फ़िल्में नहीं देखता या कम देखता हूं, क्योंकि उनमें घूम फिर कर वही दृश्य, वही बातें और "चल चल रे नौजवान" जैसे वही गाने होते हैं। मैं अंग्रेजी या बंगला फ़िल्में देखता हूं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिन फ़िल्मों को प्रैजिडेंट्स एवार्ड मिला है और जो हिन्दुस्तान की अच्छी फ़िल्में साबित हुई हैं, वे छोटी फ़िल्में ही हैं लम्बी फ़िल्में नहीं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पाथेर पांचाली, बिन्दूर छेले, छोटी बहन जैसी फ़िल्में हैं जिन को इनाम मिले हैं। जहां तक छोटी फ़िल्मों का सम्बन्ध है देशी भाषाओं में बंगला भाषा ही ऐसी है जिस में छोटी फ़िल्मों का निर्माण होता है। बंगला हम से बहुत आगे है। उस में छोटी फ़िल्में बनने लगी हैं। जहां तक अन्य भाषाओं का सम्बन्ध है, लम्बी लम्बी फ़िल्में बनाने की होड़ सी लगी हुई है। लेखकों से कहा जाता है कि तुम दो

सौ पेज का स्क्रिप्ट दी । जब ऐसा वे कर देते हैं तो इन दो सौ पेजों को फिल्म में भरने के लिए इरेलेवेंट जो बातें होती हैं, जो मैटीरियल होता है, उस को उन में उन्हें देना पड़ता है, नाच गाने देने पड़ते हैं, चाहे उन के लिये समय उपयुक्त हो या न हो। इन बातों की कोई परवाह ही नहीं की जाती है ।

16 hrs.

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अगर फिल्में छोटी होंगी, अगर फिल्मों की लम्बाई दस हजार फीट से अधिक नहीं होगी तो फोरन एक्सचेंज बचाने की आज जो आवश्यकता है उस की पूर्ति हो सकेगी तथा और कई तरह की बचतें हो सकेंगी । जहां तक अंग्रेजी फिल्मों का सम्बन्ध है, वे दो घंटे में ही खत्म हो जाती हैं और बीस मिनट की न्यूज रील होती है, इस तरह से कुल मिला कर सवा दो घंटे में वे खत्म हो जाती हैं। लेकिन हिन्दी फिल्में तीन घंटे साढ़े तीन घण्टे तक चलती हैं । इस वास्ते कई लोग अंग्रेजी फिल्में देखने के लिये जाते हैं और अगर वे न जायें और वह तभी हो सकता है जब देशी भाषाओं की फिल्मों की लम्बाई कम हो तो जो पैसा विदेशों को जाता है, उस की बचत हो सकती है । साथ ही साथ इस से हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं की बड़ी सेवा भी हो सकती है । आज चाहते हुए भी लोग देशी फिल्में नहीं देख सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन की लम्बाई अधिक होती है । जब अच्छी सुरुचिपूर्ण चीज नहीं मिल पाती है तो चीप मैटीरियल देना पड़ता है । वहां जो दर्शक जाते हैं, वे इस तरह के जाते हैं । उनकी इस रुचि को हमें मोड़ना होगा । हो सकता है कि इस में कठिनाई पड़े परन्तु इस रुचि को मोड़ना होगा । यह देश के लिए तथा लोगों के लिए अच्छा होगा । सरकार को भी इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है कि बहुत झंझट उठाना पड़े । दस हजार फुट लम्बाई मैक्सिमम आप कर दें । अगर कोई माइथोलोजिकल फिल्म बनाना चाहे और चाहे कि उस की लम्बाई अधिक होनी चाहिये तो जैसा कि मैं ने बिल में कहा है, वह सरकार को एप्लाई करके उस की मंजूरी ले सकता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे और फिल्मों की लम्बाई अधिक से अधिक दस हजार फीट कर दे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the fixation of ceiling on the length of cinematograph films produced in the country be taken into consideration."

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल टांटिया जी ने उपस्थित किया है, उस का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि जो हमारी फिल्में होती हैं जितनी हमें आवश्यकता होती है, उन से कहीं अधिक लम्बी होती हैं । लेकिन फिल्मों की लम्बाई को कम करने का प्रश्न अकेला ही प्रश्न नहीं है, इस के साथ और भी बहुत से प्रश्न जुड़े हुए हैं, और भी बहुत सी बातें जुड़ी हुई हैं ।

हमें खुद का अनुभव है कि फिल्मों की लम्बाई दो घंटे से ले कर तीन साढ़े तीन घंटे तक की होती है । ऐसा प्रतीत होती है कि डायरेक्टर्स की यह राय रहती है कि फिल्मों को लम्बा किया है । फिल्मों का प्रचलन बहुत पहले से होता आ रहा है । आप जानते ही होंगे कि पहले पहल, दस बीस साल पहले इस से भी अधिक लम्बी फिल्में होती थीं, शायद हफ्ते हफ्ते भर तक वे फिल्में चलती थीं, तीन घंटे एक दिन, तीन घंटे दूसरे दिन और तीन तीसरे दिन । व्यर्थ की जासूसी बातें उन में रख दी जाती थीं ।

जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा है फिल्मों की लम्बाई कम करने के प्रश्न के साथ और भी बहुत से

[श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी]

प्रश्न सम्बन्धित हैं। जब फिल्मों को गैर-जरूरी तौर पर डायरेक्टर लोग लम्बा करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो जिस उद्देश्य से चलचित्र का निर्माण हो रहा होता है, जिस भावना को ले कर उस का निर्माण हो रहा होता है, वह तो वहीं समाप्त हो जाती है और उस की वजह बीच में ऊलजलूल बातें, अननिसैसरी बातें, इरेलेवेंट बातें भर दी जाती हैं। हिन्दी फिल्मों को देखने वाले अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि रेपीटीशंज, पुनरावृत्तियों, अप्राकृतिक दृश्यों इत्यादि से ये फिल्में भरी रहती हैं और ऐसी बातें उन में होती हैं जिन का समाज से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। इसलिये. . . .

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : अप्राकृतिक दृश्य तो काट दिये जाते हैं।

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : अब लम्बी फिल्में बनाने की प्रवृत्ति बनती है, ढाई तीन घंटे की फिल्म बनाने की प्रवृत्ति बनती है तो घुमा फिराकर एक ही बात को बार-बार दिखाया जाता है, भद्दे ढंग से उस को दिखाया जाता है और समय पूरा किया जाता है। ऐसा मालूम देता है कि समय की आज कोई बड़ी कद्र नहीं है। एक स्वतन्त्र देश को समय की कद्र करना सीखना चाहिये। हम ऐसा सीखते दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। जो दर्शक हैं, जो हमारे नौजवान हैं, उन को ढाई तीन घंटे वहां सिनेमा हाल में बैठना पड़ता है, उसी समय की या जो समय उन का बचे, उस को अगर वे अच्छे काम में लगायें, तो क्या ही सुन्दर हो। मेरा कहने का यह तात्पर्य नहीं है कि लोग मनोरंजन के लिए न जायें। मनोरंजन के लिये वे अवश्य जायें, लेकिन अंग्रेजी फिल्मों की तरह से उन का डेढ़ दो घंटों में भी मनोरंजन हो सकता है। तीन साढ़े तीन घंटे की फिल्मों की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इस से किसी उद्देश्य की सिद्धि होती है, ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है। आजकल एमरजेंसी का समय है। एक दो महीने पहले जब वास्तव में देश में एमरजेंसी थी उस समय भी रीगल के सामने अगर आप खड़े हो जाते थे तो क्या पाते थे ? एक तरफ तो इस तरह की बातें ही रही थीं सारे देश में कि वह इतना आगे बढ़ गया और उतना आगे बढ़ गया लेकिन वहां पर, रीगल बिल्डिंग पर, इसके बिल्कुल ही विपरीत वातावरण आपको मिलता था। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। सिनेमा साहित्य और कला का है और विचारों तथा भावनाओं को बनाने में बड़ा सहायक सिद्ध होता है। जो कुछ लोग वहां पर देख कर आते हैं वैसी ही प्रवृत्ति उनकी बनती है और वैसी बातें वे समाज के अन्दर रह कर सीखने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। जो लोगों का समय बचे, उसका ठीक इस्तैमाल हो सके, इसके लिए यह निहायत आवश्यक है कि फिल्मों की लम्बाई छोटी हो। अगर लम्बाई छोटी बनाने का निर्णय किया जाता है तो डायरेक्टर्ज पर इसकी जिम्मेवारी होगी कि जिस प्रकार की फिल्में वे बनाना चाहते हैं, जिस उद्देश्य को सामने रख कर वे फिल्मों की रचना करना चाहते हैं, जो तत्व हैं, जो सार है, जिसको सामने रख कर वे फिल्में बनाना चाहते हैं, हैं, वे डेढ़ या पौने दो घंटे में ही बन जायें और इस उद्देश्य की सिद्धि के लिए अच्छे और सही दृश्य उनमें लाये जायें। इसमें लोगों का तथा देश का दोनों का हित है।

इन शब्दों के साथ टांटिया जी ने जो बिल रखा है कि फिल्मों की लम्बाई को कम किया जाए, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, before you call upon another speaker, I want to raise a point of order as to whether we can discuss this Bill here. The legislative relations between the Union and the States have been defined in Chapter I, Part XI, of the Constitution. Under the heading of 'Distribution of legislative powers' article 246 provides as to what will be discussed in Parliament, what will be discussed in the State

Legislatures and what can be discussed in both. List I of the Seventh Schedule enumerates the subjects which can be discussed in Parliament alone. List II sets out the subjects which are to be discussed in State Legislatures. Entry 33 of List II (Seventh Schedule) says:

> "Theatres and dramatic performances; cinemas subject to the provisions of entry 60 of List I;"

Entry 60 of List I says:

> "Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition."

So, so far as the Union Government is concerned, it has authority only to sanction cinematograph films which are to be prepared by exhibitors. That can only be permitted under entry 33 of List II (Seventh Schedule). That means that it can only be discussed in the State legislatures. Therefore I submit that this House is not competent to take up the consideration of this Bill.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: It is not for cinemas only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order in it. It has been the convention of this House that we do not go into the constitutional question. It is for the courts to determine whether a particular piece of legislation is *ultra vires* or *intra vires*. Shri R. S. Pandey.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल श्री टांटिया जी ने रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

जहां तक फिल्म की लम्बाई कम करने का सम्बन्ध है इससे केवल हमारा फारिन एक्सचेंज ही नहीं बचेगा वरन् इसका यह परिणाम भी होगा कि अच्छे फिल्म बनाने के लिए कांसेट्रेटेड एफर्ट होगा और ज्यादा अच्छे प्रोड्यूसर और डाइरेक्टर सामने आएंगे ।

हमारे फिल्मों में पांच एस्पेक्ट हैं, एक टैक्निकल, दूसरा सोशल, तीसरा कला सम्बन्धी, चौथा अर्थ सम्बन्धी और पांचवां मनोरंजन । हमें पिक्चर में इन पांचों चीजों को देखना चाहिए कि कहां पर किस चीज की कमी है और पिक्चर किस दृष्टि से कमजोर है । जो फिल्म न्यूयार्क और हालीवुड में बनते हैं या जो फिल्म इंग्लैण्ड में बनते हैं उनको मनुष्य की साइकालाजी को सामने रख कर बनाया जाता है । एक आदमी जो फिल्म देखने जाता है, वह अपने आपको एंटरटेन करना चाहता है । विदेशों में लोग दो सवा दो घंटे के लिए आठ नौ हजार फीट लम्बी फिल्म उनके लिए बनाते हैं और उसको प्रदर्शित करते हैं । चूंकि फिल्म की लम्बाई सीमित होती है इसलिए उसको बनाने में वे लोग कांसेट्रेटेड एफर्ट करते हैं, उसको स्टोरी के लिहाज से, डिस्प्ले के लिहाज से हर लिहाज से अच्छा बनाने की चेष्टा करते हैं । लेकिन यहां पर सब कुछ चलता है । स्टोरी, अभिनय आदि का कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता । फिल्म फ्लूक से चल गया तो चल गया । बड़ा सस्ता मैटीरियल उसमें दिया जाता है । यह समझ में नहीं आता कि इनको बनाते वक्त इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है या नहीं कि ये हमारे देश के मनोरंजन का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं या नहीं, हमारे मनोरंजन के लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण बनाते हैं या नहीं ।

अभी टांटिया जी ने कहा कि फिल्मों में इस तरह के गाने होते हैं कि :

> 'चल चल रे नौजवान'

यह तो बहुत अच्छा गाना है । लेकिन उनमें इस तरह के भी गाने होते हैं कि

> 'इस दिल के टुकड़े हजार हुए,
> एक यहां गिरा एक वहां गिरा'

आप देखें कि जब जरा पैलपिटेशन होता है तो आदमी बैठ जाता है, अगर दिल के हजार टुकड़े किए जाएं और फेंक दिए जाएं तो क्या अवस्था होगी । इस गाने के पीछे यह डिस्प्ले होता है कि हीरोइन आती है और डिस्प्ले करती है और एक अजीबो गरीब वातावरण पैदा

[श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय]

करने की कोशिश की जाती है जो हमें सूट नहीं करता ।

हमारे यहां की फिल्मों में एक खास पैटर्न आप पाएंगे । या तो एक लड़की है और दो लड़के हैं, या दो लड़के हैं और एक लड़की है और उनको लेकर स्टोरी चलती है । बीच में वर्थ डे सेलीब्रेशन आ जाता है । फिर दिखाया जाता है कि लड़की बड़ी हो गयी है और माता-पिता जिस लड़के से विवाह करना चाहते हैं उससे नहीं करती और इस सिलसिले में मां या बाप के एक चांटा अवश्य पड़ जाता है । बहुत बार तो लड़की घर से भाग जाती है । आप देखेंगे कि अक्सर लड़के और लड़की में सड़क पर लव हो जाता है, जिसको लव एफेयर आन रोड कहते हैं । कभी बगीचे में लव हो जाता है ।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : कभी बस स्टैंड पर लव हो जाता है ।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : ठीक है, ऐसा भी होता है । यह शर्मा जी का अपना अनुभव है, इसे मैं स्वीकार करता हूं ।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन फिल्मों में हमारी परम्परा का प्रदर्शन नहीं होता । यह चीज हमारे समाज को सूट नहीं करती । हमारा समाज एक बंधा हुआ समाज है जिसमें लड़की के प्रति माता-पिता अपना कर्तव्य समझते हैं । ऐसे दृश्य जो दिखाए जाते हैं ये हमारे समाज की परम्परा के प्रतीक नहीं हैं ।

इन फिल्मों के लम्बी होने के कारण हम देखते हैं कि कुछ हीरो और हीरोइन्स दस-दस लाख और आठ-आठ लाख रुपया प्रोड्यूसर्स से ब्लैक में लेती हैं । अगर आप फिल्म की लम्बाई कम कर दें तो आप को अच्छे हीरो-हीरोइन दो-दो लाख में मिलने लगेंगे । और इस प्रकार छोटे कलाकारों को भी अवसर मिलेगा । आज कुछ खूबसूरत हीरोज और हीरोइन्स ने मानापली बना रखी है और आठ-आठ और दस-दस लाख रुपया लेते हैं । फिल्म छोटी होने से यह भी समाप्त हो जायेगी, छोटे कलाकारों को भी अवसर मिलेगा और फारिन एक्सचेंज की भी बचत होगी ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि पिक्चर की लम्बाई कम की जाय, साथ ही पहले स्टोरी की जांच की जाय और कला के प्रदर्शन में सौष्ठव हो ताकि वह हमारी अनुभूतियों और भावनाओं का सही प्रदर्शन कर सके ।

हम रेड्डी साहब को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने इस बारे में कड़ा स्टेप लिया है और सख्त सेंसर बोर्ड स्थापित किया है । मैं बम्बई में रहने के कारण जानता हूं कि फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड फिल्मों में काफी काट छांट कर देता है । किन्तु फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि सेंसर बोर्ड के मेम्बरों पर दबाव डाला जाता है कि इसको पास कर दो । उस में लोगों को कभी-कभी सफलता मिलती है कभी नहीं मिलती ।

जिस पब्लिक के लिए पिक्चर बनाई जाय यह भी देखा जाय कि उस की साइकालाजी क्या है । उसके लिए मनोरंजन का अच्छा वातावरण बनाया जाए । ऐसा प्रदर्शन न किया जाए कि लाश पड़ी है और हीरोइन गाना गा रही है । आप ने कई पिक्चर्स में ऐसा सीन देखा होगा । यह कितना अस्वाभाविक है । हम समझते हैं कि अगर फिल्मों की लम्बाई कम कर दी जायगी तो इस प्रकार की ऊलजलूल चीजें उस में स्थान न पा सकेंगी । मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर आप दस हजार फीट से ज्यादा लम्बी फिल्में एलाऊ न करें तो अच्छी-अच्छी पिक्चर्स बनेंगी और ऐसा करने से फारिन एक्सचेंज की भी बचत होगी ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा

कि हमारे देश का सिनेमा जगत अच्छा नहीं है । सिनेमा का क्या उद्देश्य है ? हम समझते है कि सिनेमा का यह उद्देश्य होना चाहिए कि हमारे समाज में अच्छे-अच्छे विचार उत्पन्न हों । सिनेमा का प्रदर्शन लोगों में अच्छे विचार उत्पन्न करने में सहायक होना चाहिए । लेकिन होता इसके विपरीत है । हमारे देश में अपराध करने वालों में अधिकतर सिनेमा देखने वाले या सिनेमाओं में काम करने वाले पाए जाते हैं । इसलिए हम को इस पर सोचना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां एक सैद्धान्तिक झगड़ा है कि कला समाज के लिए है या समाज कला के लिए है । हम कहते हैं कि कला समाज के लिए है और मैं समझता हूं कि अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी यही समझते होंगे । इन में दूषित गाने काफी गाये जाते हैं और दूषित दृश्य दिखाये जाते हैं । ऐसे गाने केवल सिनेमा में ही नहीं होते, हमारे आल इंडिया रेडियो से भी इसी प्रकार के गाने प्रसारित किये जाते हैं । हाल में पटना से चीन के सिलसिले में एक लोहा सिंह नाम का प्रोग्राम प्रसारित किया जाता है । उसमें यह होता है कि घर में जितने चीनी मिटटी के बरतन हैं उनको फोड़ा जाता है । लोग इस पर हंसते हैं कि इस प्रकार घर के बरतन फोड़ कर चीन से कैसे लड़ाई लड़ी जायेगी । तो इस प्रकार के प्रोपेगेंडा का स्तर बहुत नीचा है । इसको ऊंचा करना चाहिए । मेरा विचार है कि फिल्मों में जो फिजूल की चीजें दिखायी जाती हैं उन को समाप्त करना चाहिए और यह काम लम्बाई कम करने से हो सकता है । हमारे सिनेमाओं का उद्देश्य जनता को ऊंचा उठाना होना चाहिए । तभी हमारा समाज आगे बढ़ सकेगा । सिनेमा को लोगों में अच्छे विचार उत्पन्न करने का माध्यम बनाना चाहिए और उनमें अस्वाभाविक दृश्य न दिखाए जाने चाहियें ।

अभी मैं ने हाल में एक फिल्म देखी "ग्यारह हजार लड़कियां" । उसमें जो अदालत का सीन दिखाया गया है वैसा इस देश में कहीं देखने में नहीं आता ।

एन माननीय सदस्य : उस की लम्बाई कितनी है ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यह तो मुझे नहीं मालूम कि उस की लम्बाई कितनी है । मगर उस में जज साहब हाथ में हथौड़ी लिए दिखाये जाते हैं जैसाकि हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं नहीं होता । और न जाने क्या-क्या तमाशे ला लाकर उस में रखे गए हैं । यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक नहीं मालूम होता ।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि टांटिया साहब इस को वापस न लेंगे । मुझे भय है कि मिनिस्टर साहब उन को आश्वासन दे देंगे और वे इस को वापस ले लेंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि वे डटे रहें और इसे वापस न लें । मंत्री महोदय से मैं अपील करता हूं कि अगर वे दर असल देश को उठाना चाहते हैं तो सिनेमा जगत में सुधार करें ताकि जनता को अच्छे चित्र दिखाए जायें । न सिर्फ फिल्मों की लम्बाई कम करने की जरूरत है बल्कि उन के नाटक और कहानी में भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुधार करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए ताकि . . .

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) यह इस बिल से हो जायगा ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस बिल से नहीं होगा ।

मैं समझता हूं कि केवल फिल्मों की लम्बाई घटाने का ही प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि इस के लिए एक बिलकुल कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए जिनमें कि अच्छे तरीके से इन बातों की जांच हो और देखा जाय कि किस तरीके से अपने देश के लोगों का उत्थान कर सकते हैं । इसलिए मैं इस में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता । सिर्फ इस चीज के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं कि माननीय

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

मंत्री इसको विचार करें और सिर्फ अपील करके अपने इस बिल को वापिस लेने की बात न करें। वे सदन को यह विश्वास भी दिलायें कि इस पर हम विचार करेंगे और इसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे कि देश में इस तरह की फिल्में बनें जिससे हमारे देश का उत्थान हो। हमारे देशवासी सही मायनों में शिक्षाप्रद फिल्में देख कर लाभ प्राप्त कर सकें।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): I would like to make a suggestion, rather an amendment, to the cause wherein it is stated. ....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now at the general consideration stage. Amendments will come later.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Then I will say it is a suggestion. Here there is a clause which says that a film should not have more than 10,000 ft. length. I would suggest that no social film should be more than 12,000 ft. and any mythological or puranic film can have a length of 15,000 ft. A 10,000-feet film will last for less than two hours, and our masses will never be satisfied with only that much of entertainment in a film. After a day's tiresome job, they want to go to a film and enjoy it. Sometimes if it is a stunt picture, with boxing or sword-fighting shown, they themselves feel they are in it. Sometimes they would also like to shed a few tears when there is a scene showing suffering with which they wish to identify themselves.

Of course, we have to improve the standard of taste of our masses. But we have to look at things as they are at present. Shri R. S. Pandey was just now saying that in films there is repetition of song scenes, birthdays parties etc. These are the things that help in minting money. I know of some very good films which have failed, because they have a higher standard. I expect that after a decade or two our people will rise up to that standard where they can appreciate a very high standard in films.

As regards taking permission of Government, already film producers are complaining about so many difficulties about procuring celluloid etc. If there is another difficulty by way of taking permission, they will have to undergo further troubles. So this provision need not be there.

We are now wasting a lot of foreign exchange in procuring raw films from outside. We should encourage the production of enough raw film in our own country, thus avoiding expenditure on foreign exchange.

In an independent India, we cannot reduce the importance of the film. The community development activities and other activities in the country have created so many desires among the people. Instead of being lethargic or dull, creation of such desires in the minds of the people will induce them to further activity.

People now want schools, hospitals and so many other things in their villages. The number of film-goers in the evenings has incerased considerably. The number of theatres has also increased.

Our film producers should, as far as possible, try to avoid repeating the same themes. The difficulty with our producers is that some people gather together, some idea gets into their mind, and they want to produce a film. They do not have a story first. They must first have the story and then think of good actors who will fit the character, and then they must think of producing. But, instead, they think of some film star and then try their best to find a suitable story. That is how they have been failing.

The film industry must also be defence-oriented. They must produce

more of patriotic films which will impress the people and produce an impact on them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने माननीय सदस्य श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं कि उन्होंने सारे देश के हित के लिए यह बिल सदन के सामने रखा है। उनके हम बहुत आभारी हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं उन से यह भी अपील करता हूं कि उनका नाम "राम" से शुरू होता है और भगवान राम की नेचर यह है :—

"रामो द्विर्विभाषते"।

राम जिस चीज को कहते हैं उसको वह वापिस नहीं लेते हैं। इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब के असर में आकर यह बिल वापिस न लिया जाय। आजकल की गंदी और असामाजिक फिल्मों के कारण जहां देशवासियों के चरित्र को हो रही हानि बचेगी वहां फौरेन एक्सचेंज पर जो करोड़ों रुपया इस देश का खर्च हो रहा है वह भी बचेगा।

दूसरे मुल्कों में हम ऐसी फिल्में देखते हैं कि उनमें अगर एक शब्द भी काट दिया जाय तो उस का सारा मंतव्य खत्म हो जाता है लेकिन यहां भारतीय फिल्मों के बारे में देखने में आता है कि ६, ६ महीने बाद इजाजत दी जाती है कि पहले बनी फिल्म में पन्द्रह मिनट की स्टोरी और बढ़ा दी जाये। दुनिया में सब से बड़ा क़ायदा तो यही है कि **ब्रेविटी इज दी सोल ऑफ विट**। अर्थात् जितना संक्षेप में कहा जायगा उतना ही सुन्दर कहा जायेगा। इस तरह से हमारी फिल्मों में श्रृंगार रस और प्रेमालाप को बढ़ाना जबकि दुश्मन हमारी छाती के ऊपर सवार हो कहां तक वांछनीय है? ऐसे नाज़ुक समय में हजारों, लाखों रुपये खर्च करके देश के सामने इशकिया नज्जारे रखना देश की कुसेवा करना है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिस तरीक़े से रूस में मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग, राइफ़ल ट्रेनिंग, ट्रैक्टर और एग्रीकल्चर ट्रेनिंग सिनेमा के जरिये दी जाती है उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में भी यह ट्रेनिंग फिल्मों द्वारा दी जाय। हिन्दुस्तान में भी इस चीज की बड़ी जरूरत है।

कुछ दिन हुए मैं पाकिस्तान गया था। कुछ वहां के मुसलमान भाई जोकि सिनियर थे उन्होंने मेरे से यह सवाल किया कि क्या मुसलमान लोग आपके हिन्दुस्तान में बाजारों में जा सकते हैं? क्या वे रेलगाड़ियों में सफ़र कर सकते हैं, घोड़े पर सवार हो सकते हैं? अगर हमारा प्रोपैगेंडा यहां ठीक होता, सिनेमा और ब्रौडकास्टिंग के जरिये ठीक से प्रचार किया गया होता तो उन लोगों में यह ग़लतफ़हमी पैदा न हुई होती और उन्होंने मुझ से यह सवाल न किये होते। बात यह है कि साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ाना बहुत आसान है। लोगों के दिलों के अन्दर भय पैदा कर देना बहुत आसान है लेकिन भारतीयता की दृष्टि से नेशनलिज्म की दृष्टि से एक जगह बैठ कर देश की रक्षा के लिए उपाय सोचना और देश रक्षा के लिए कमर कस कर तैयार होना मुश्किल है। जनता में इसकी जानकारी देने के लिए सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारी ब्रौडकास्टिंग और एनफौर्मेशन मिनिस्टरी के ऊपर है। आज की नाज़ुक घड़ी में इस देश की जनता को तैयार करना है। हमें उसे चीनी आक्रमणकारियों से युद्ध करने के लिए और उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार करना है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि देशवासियों का चरित्र ऊंचा हो। जिन फिल्मों में शराब के गंदे गीत गाये जाते हैं, अश्लील इशकिया और गंदे गीत गाये जाते हैं उन फिल्मों के ऊपर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए। छोटी से छोटी और अच्छी से अच्छी फिल्में हमारे देश में बननी चाहिएं। देश को चरित्रहीन और श्रृंगारी बना देना बहुत आसान है लेकिन देश को शत्रु के मुकाबले में युद्ध पर ले जाना और देश के चरित्र को ऊंचा उठाना मुश्किल काम है।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

"नशा पिला के गिराना तो सब को आता है,
मजा तो जब है कि गिरतों को थाम ले साक़ी।"

16:30 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

सब से बड़ा चार्ज यह है कि देशवासियों का चरित्र ऊंचा किया जाय । हमारे संस्कृत साहित्य में एक कहावत चली आती है :—

"एक मात्रा लाघवेन पुत्रोत्सवं
मन्यन्ते वैयाकरणाः ।"

अगर एक मात्रा की कमी हो जाय तो जो लिटरेरी पर्सन्स हैं उनको उतनी ही खुशी होती है जितनी खुशी कि अपने घर में पुत्र के पैदा होने से होती है ।

अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कह हुए सिर्फ यह कहूंगा कि जहां मैं श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया को यह बिल लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं वहां उनसे यह भी अपील करता हूं कि वह इसको हरगिज वापिस न लें ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The Bill is an important Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I should like to remind the hon. Members that only five minutes are allowed as the Minister has to reply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This Bill should be accepted by the Minister. The idea of the Bill is limited—it is to limit the length of the film. Starting from that we will be able to go to the other objectives, that is, to have an artistic and educative product. It is not the quantity that matters; it is the quality. Let us start with limiting the quantity so that if we can bring it within a smaller so that we will be able to devote more time for the educative and artistic contents. The English, French and Italian and other films and just 9000 or 10,000 feet in length; they give excellent full-time stories. There is no reason why we should sit through a painful period of three hours looking at these films which go on and on. Some hon. Members perhaps Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma was saying that we should have 15,000 feet because people in the country want to see films for three hours.... (*Interruptions.*) My point is that this can be used as a very important media in a country which needs audio visual aids. But in doing so the mind has also got to be trained. Not only from the point of view of foreign exchange and economy but also from the point of view of education the film societies and film boards should give more attention to this point and should learn from the new techniques and methods that are coming up in the cinema trade through the world. Shri Tantia said that the Bengali films, some of them are very good. But it is not true that all of them have been box-office hits. The artistic films have to come up slowly. The taste of the people is also undergoing change. That is also very necessary. It may not always be true to say that all films which are of smaller length and of high artistic value have all been box-office failures. I am sure the trade will also co-operate in this matter. Sometimes it happens that the entire 15,000 or 10,000 becomes a waste. Puranic films can be limited to a particular story. If it is done in an artistic manner it will attract people much more There is the news reel and other educative films. If we can have a well-thought out programme for 2½ or 2¾ hours it will be good. But we should not permit any length beyond 10,000 feet. So, I fully support Shri Tantia on this Bill and I will also join other hon. Members in asking him not to withdraw this Bill and I will also appeal to the hon. Minister to accept it if the Government is serious about the economy measures.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I can support this Bill brought forward by Shri Tantia from the point of view of saving foreign exchange. However, I do not quite understand the other point about raising the standard of

the show or how this Bill will help in that. Even if the total length of the film is curtailed, the producer will not always reduce the other factors. That will depend on society and on what people in general want. There is the desire of the society to have a certain type of show. If the hon. Member feels that this taste cannot be changed by the guardians, by the teachers and others and that they should try to impose it through an enactment like this, I am unable to understand it. The curtailment of the length, can it force the producer not to go in for such things as are not liked by people like Shri Tantia. That is what I have to say on that point. It is high time that this should be pulled up and some steps taken against what we call in slang—I do not know whether I am permitted to say it or not—anyway, I feel that it is not conducive to the growth of society. After all, what I personally feel is, an enactment alone cannot remove a social evil. I have seen parents telling their sons and daughters: "Remain here; we are just coming," and then slipping out to the cinema house and seeing and enjoying the film. But unfortunately, the boys and girls studying in the colleges do the other way round; they purchase tickets and see the cinema and find themselves just by the side of their parents in the interval. These things must be toned up. The enactment alone cannot enforce the will of the people.

I would submit that this should also be our objective, namely, compared to the foreign films, if our films are long, I support the plea that the length should be curtailed. I do not wish to take much time of the House, since many hon. Members also wish to speak. But I again submit that it is time that we toned up these things, and removed the social evils by restraint of our own behaviour before our children and the youngsters. That alone would be the right solution to this problem.

Mr. Chairman: I can spare three or four minutes before the Minister replies. If there is one more Member wishing to speak, I can spare the time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I must have the time to move my Bill.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry that I do not agree with the proposition put forward by Shri Rameshwar Tantia. The simple point is, the average citizen in India is a member of the joint family. My own experience is that from the sweeper-woman up to the grandmother, everybody teaches something or other to the poor man. We are tired of listening to instructions: do this, do not do that; walk here, do not go there; eat this, do not eat that; put on this dress; do not put on that dress; this shoes is not good, that is better. Every detail of life is dictated to the poor mortal. He has little freedom to do or think as he would like to do or think.

Situated as we are, somewhere in the world, there should be freedom to relax and think. The poor man should get relaxed. So, I do not think that even in the matter of the pleasure-house or even in the matter of song, or picture, you must have any restriction, saying, do it or show it or do not show it. You shall have to show what one likes to see. It is my taste. That taste will determine or dictate what the producer should produce and what he should not produce. In a matter of pleasure, like this industry is, I think rules and regulations should not be allowed to play a conspicuous part.

As to education and all those things, this is what is called an individual acting on the social organisation and the social organisation acting on the individual. Pleasure and entertainment for pleasure are not the instruments in building character. They are instruments in providing relaxation after a tired day and they should remain so. With these words, I close.

Mr. Chairman: How much time would the Minister like to take?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): About 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: One more speaker can be accommodated within three minutes' time. Shri Rameshwar Tantia will have five minutes to reply.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Each of us who are interested may be permitted to make a little contribution to this.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): I rise to oppose this Bill. I feel that after listening to the debate, the points which have been emphasised are more of a technical nature, to improve the quality of the pictures. The mere curtailment of the length of the films would in no way improve the technical aspects of production of films. On that very plea, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that as far as the curtailing of the length of the film is concerned, this can be very easily brought about through the Film Advisory Council or other films organisations which have connections with the Government. I would also suggest to the Minister that it is high time, especially keeping in view the trend of the debate today in the House, that a more comprehensive Bill to improve the technical and other aspects of films be brought before this House, so that whatever objections we have may be removed and whatever imaginary pictures we have formed in our minds to see and whatever kind of films we want to be produced in India may be done in future.

Shri Sham Nath: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no doubt that the object of the hon. Member who has moved this Bill is laudable, but we have to consider the whole question as to how far the object which he has in view could be served by any restrictions being placed on the length of films. As regards the views that have been expressed about our films, I would submit that these views are not relevant to the consideration of the issue before us. One can say—there are justifiable grounds to say it—that some of our films are defective; they have no purpose and they are not made in the proper way. But the question of saving the raw film is really important irrespective of these considerations and we have to see how far it is possible to serve this object by a resort to legislative measures.

I would place before the House two aspects of the question. As the law stands at present, we cannot put any restriction on the length of films, because film production is an industry and is covered by Entry 24 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. At present, the Central Government is empowered to put reasonable restrictions by way of censership on films after they are produced. That is the only power that the Central Government enjoys at present.

As regards the import of raw films, as the House is aware, it is arranged under.....

श्री बख्शवाय : सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell may be rung—There is quorum now. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Sham Nath: Sir, I was just submitting that the import of raw film is entirely arranged by the Government and it is distributed in consultation with the Central Advisory Committee and the Regional Advisory Committees. It appears there is a feeling that there has probably been an increase in the consumption of raw films. I would, therefore, place before you the figures for the last four years which would show

that there is a progressive decrease in the value of imports of raw films in relation to the films that are produced in this country. For instance, in 1959, the value of the imports was about Rs. 277 lakhs. In 1960 it was Rs. 194 lakhs or so, in 1961 it went down to Rs. 165 lakhs and in 1962 it was only about Rs. 158 lakhs. Therefore, from Rs. 277 lakhs in 1959 it has come down to Rs. 158 lakhs in 1962.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What about other apparatus?

Shri Sham Nath: As regards other apparatus I have not got the figures. But we cannot forget that the film industry is one of the most important industries in the country—probably its position is seventh or eighth in India from the point of view of importance—and we also cannot forget that we earn considerable foreign exchange by the export of Indian films. From the point of view of the value of imports, as I have just stated, our burden of foreign exchange has gone down.

Then, we have been taking necessary steps to persuade the film industry to voluntarily restrict the length of the Indian films.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): The hon. Minister stated that there is considerable increase in the foreign exchange earnings. Let him give the corresponding figures so that we will be able to educate ourselves.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The Minister should have freedom to reply. The time is very short. Let him go on. If he has got the figures he will give you.

Shri Sham Nath: Those figures have been given in the House several times. If the hon. Member so desires I will pass on those figures to him. I was just submitting that the film industry itself has imposed certain restrictions. This important matter was considered at length by the Film Enquiry Committee which expressed its considered views on this question. I think it would be desirable if I read out the conclusion of the Film Enquiry Committee on this issue.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: When was this Committee set up?

Shri Sham Nath: This Committee was appointed in 1949 and it consisted of several eminent persons in the public life of the country. Some representatives of the film industry were also associated with it. I am referring to page 140 of the report. In paragraph 40, their conclusion is:

> "The conclusion is, therefore, forced upon us that restriction on the length of the picture, particularly to the figure now enforced in most of the States, unaccompanied by any measures for the improvement of the films would fail to achieve either a rise in standards or a reduction in cost and that no effective reduction will be achieved in the consumption of raw film and, if at all the restriction would produce any effect it would be to hamper the more imaginative and creative of the producers in the country."

Then there is one other aspect of the question. When raw films are produced a considerable quantity of negative films is used by the producer. So, if a limit or a ceiling is fixed on the length of the final version of the film, it would not by itself in any way substantially help in the saving of raw film.

Moreover, Sir as the House is aware, Government have recently appointed a Film Consultative Committee and all matters relating to the film industry are considered by that body. There was a meeting of this committee in the month of December last when the Minister made an appeal to the industry to save as much raw film as possible. It is understood that the industry will take some effective steps to

[Shri Sham Nath]

implement the advice that was given by the Minister. So, we feel that under the circumstances it would not serve any useful purpose if any restrictions were imposed by the Government. We should wait for the result that may be achieved by the industry as a result of its voluntary efforts.

Then, sir, we have started a factory in Ooty to manufacture raw film and it is expected that it will start production in the year 1964. So, I would submit that on three grounds Government is opposed to the Bill, and these three grounds briefly are: (1) that the industry does not fall within the legislative jurisdiction of the Union Government; (2) that foreign exchange expenditure incurred on the import of raw films is being reduced progressively and will be reduced further when local manufacture starts, and (3) the voluntary restriction on the length of film is already enforced.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल मैं ने रखा उस में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया और उसका मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया। मैं कह सकता हूं कि इससे मेरा आधा काम तो हो गया।

जिन सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया उन्होंने यह तो प्रायः स्वीकार किया कि फिल्मों की लम्बाई कम होनी चाहिए, एक दो को छोड़ कर। श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा ने भी मुझे सपोर्ट किया कि सोशल फिल्मों की लम्बाई १२००० फीट तक होनी चाहिए। कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा कि लम्बाई कम होने से फिल्मों में जो रिपीटीशन्स होते हैं वे भी कम हो जायेंगे और फिल्म का खर्च भी बचेगा।

जहां तक फारिन एक्सचेंज का सवाल है, मेरे इस बिल का केवल मात्र उद्देश्य फारिन एक्सचेंज तक ही सीमित नहीं है। फिल्मों को लम्बाई कम होने से उन में ऊल जलूल चीजें भी स्थान नहीं पायेंगी।

अब रही समय की बात तो मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि २५ मिनट तो हमारी सरकारी न्यूज रील में लग जाते हैं और उस में हम को अच्छी जानकारी मिल जाती है। उसके बाद दस मिनट का इंटरवैल होता है। उसके बाद दो घन्टे का मनोरंजन १०,००० फीट की फिल्म से हो सकता है। इस तरह से ढाई घंटे का मनोरंजन हो जायेगा जो कि काफी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने हम को इस बारे में काफी जानकारी दी।

लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि १९४९ की कमेटी को बने १३ साल हो गये और उसकी सिफारिशें पुरानी हो गयीं। मेरा सुझाव है कि अब एक कमेटी फिर से बनायी जाये जो कि लोगों के टेस्ट को ध्यान में रख कर ज्यादा अच्छी सिफारिशें दे सके।

फिल्म की लम्बाई कम होने में दस लाख या एक लाख का सवाल नहीं है। आज कल के समय में तो अगर पांच हजार का भी फारिन एक्सचेंज बच सके तो वह हमारे लिए पचास लाख के बराबर है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को एक बार फिर धन्यवाद देकर अपने इस बिल को वापस लेने की अनुमति चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो विचार मैं ने तथा अन्य सदस्यों ने व्यक्त किये हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए वे इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और जो भी उचित कार्रवाई हो सकेगी करेंगे।

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16·56 hrs.

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILL

by Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first duty is to congratulate you on becoming a member of the Panel of Chairmen. I am sure, you will discharge this duty as effectively as you have been doing in other fields.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1963."

I want to draw the attention of the House to the statement of objects and reasons.

Mr. Chairman: May I suggest to the hon. Member that he may reserve his speech for the next occasion?

Shri D. C. Sharma: All right, Sir.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

16.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 25, 1963/Phalguna 6, 1884 (Saka).

[*Friday, February 22, 1963/Phalguna 3, 1884 (Saka)*]

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Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath called the attention of the Prime Minister to the proposed federation of Malaysia and the reaction of the Government of India thereto.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		737 -42

(1) The following Statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:

(i) Supplementary Statement No. II	Third Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV	Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII.	First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII.	Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).

(2) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Coir Industry (Registration and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 255 dated the 9th February, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) Half-yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the period from the 1st April to 30th September, 1962, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(a) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission of the fair selling prices of sheet glass.

(b) Government Resolution No. 13(7)/62-Chem. II, dated the 8th February, 1963 (together with its Hindi version).

(c) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (a) and (b) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

(4) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(a) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Instruments for the year 1961-62.

(b) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Building Industry for the year 1961-62.

(c) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the year 1961-62.

(d) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar for the year 1961-62.

(e) Annual Report of the Development Council for Inorganic Chemical Industries for the year 1961-62.

(f) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys for the year 1961-62.

(g) Annual Report of the Development Council for Paper, pulp and allied industries for the year 1961-62.

(h) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools for the year 1961-62.

(i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1961-62.

(j) Annual Report of the Development Council for Leather, Leather goods and pickers, for the year 1961-62.

(k) Annual Report of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillaries and Transport vehicle industries for the year 1961-62.

(l) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the year 1961-62.

(m) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art-Silk Industry for the year 1961-62.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(n) Annual Report of the Development Council for Oils, Soaps and Paints for the year 1961-62.

(o) Annual Report of the Development Council for Food Processing Industries for the year 1961-62.

(p) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1961-62.

(q) Annual Report of the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries for the year 1961-62.

(r) Annual Report of the Development Council for Glass and Ceramics for the year 1961-62.

(s) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines, Power Driven Pumps, Air Compressors and Blowers for the year 1961-62.

OPINION ON BILL . . 742

Opinions on the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 were laid on the Table.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 742

Twelfth and Seventeenth Reports were presented.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS 743—807

Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address and amendments thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED . . 807-08

(1) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section* 13) by Shri D. C. Sharma.

(2) The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Amendment Bill (*Amendment of section* 2) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(3) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new section 7A*) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS WITHDRAWN . . 808—68

(i) Shri Sham Lal Saraf moved for reference of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections* 4 *and* 6). After discussion, the Bill was withdrawn by leave of the House.

(ii) Shri Rameshwar Tantia moved for consideration of the Length of Cinematograph Films (Ceiling) Bill, 1962. After discussion, the Bill was withdrawn by leave of the House.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 869-70

Shri D.C. Sharma moved for circulation of The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections* 2 *and* 3). The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . 870

Thirteenth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1963/PHALGUNA 6, 1884 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address and amendments thereto.

GMGIPND LS II—2727 (Ai) LSD II—13-3-63—880